

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1852.

[SIXPENCE.

## THE CHANGE OF MINISTRY.

THE Russell Administration has fallen a few days before the catastrophe was anticipated. That it should have died of Sir Charles Wood's prepared or imagined Budget, of a defeat upon its colonial policy, or even upon Lord John Russell's new Reform Bill, seemed not only possible, but highly probable. A different fate was, however, reserved for it. Considered as a mere party move, it was politic in Lord John Russell to seize the opportunity afforded by the accidental, and by no means important, defeat which he suffered on Lord Palmerston's motion, and to throw up office. To have been defeated on the Budget, would have been bad; to have been ousted on the question of Reform in Parliament, would have been worse; and to have been censured for suffering the mismanagement of the Cape colony and our colonial empire generally, would have been more damaging than all. As any one of these catastrophes was likely to occur, Lord John Russell and his colleagues should be much obliged to Lord Palmerston, who certainly intended them no such kindness, for the more popular pretext for resignation which he placed in their way. But whatever may be the opinion which the country at the present time, and history in future, will form of the late Administration, and of the manner in which at last they relinquished office, the Whigs have now an opportunity of retrieving their lost ground. Now that they are no longer in power, we may expect that the old traditional virtues and energies of the party will once more have the fair play which the charms and the exigencies of office denied them; and that in opposition, where they have often so brilliantly distinguished themselves, they will once again do battle in the national cause, and entitle themselves to public gratitude. Lord John Russell, Lord Grey, Lord Carlisle, Lord Granville, and even the venerable, and we may say illustrious, Lord Lansdowne, whose graceful and eloquent farewell to Parliament as a Minister of State will long linger in the popular recollection, are men too eminent and too able not to do their country service in the difficult time that may be approaching. Whatever their faults as a Ministry may have been, they have committed none as individuals to unfit them for a career of future usefulness. They bear historical and honoured names, and are men of the highest character as well as talent. The country will have need of them. They represent great principles; and it should be remembered of them in the hour of their downfall, that

it was in many instances not their fault that they were unable to carry these great principles into effect. They were Ministers in a peculiar and exceptional period, and were a weak party only rendered strong by the contrast exhibited by the greater weakness or any and every other party that opposed or supported them. To do little, was their safest policy; and if at the present time the littleness of their doings might be thrown at them as a reproach, they might reply that if they did little good, they did less evil. If they gained no glory, they incurred no great disgrace. If they did not end a Kaffir war, they extinguished an Irish rebellion; and if they were Ministers longer than they ought to have been, it was their opponents who were to blame, and not they. It was not their fault that Lord Derby did not take office a twelvemonth ago, but Lord Derby's own for not being ready.

But the country is more interested in the policy of the new, than in the virtues or the failings of the old Administration. Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli are Ministers at last. The list of the Cabinet is complete, and all the principal, and most of the minor, offices are filled up. The nation will await with curiosity the programme of their policy. There is no arguing with necessity. The fall of the Russell Administration, and the accession to power of Lord Derby and his friends, were equally inevitable. The country in general being convinced of this fact, and that at present no

other Ministry is possible, will allow Lord Derby a fair trial, and meet with disapproval any factious attempt, come whence it will, to impede the business of the nation, or throw unnecessary difficulties



THE NEW PREMIER, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DERBY.—FROM A PAINTING BY SELOUS.



DESTRUCTION OF TWO SPANISH SLAVERS IN THE MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL, BY H.M.S. "PENGUIN."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

in the way of the Government. Yet, while the public are thus disposed, it is in vain to deny that the composition of the Ministry, even in the absence of a formal programme of their intentions, is of a nature to excite something more than mere curiosity. A feeling of anxiety, not to say of alarm, is aroused when it is remembered that the new Ministry does not come into power as the opponent of the last upon any great questions of general policy, but as the opponent of Free Trade, the triumphal affirmation of which principle in the year 1846 saved Great Britain from the dangers of a fearful revolution, as all the world except the Protectionists, will allow. Lord Derby himself has so recently as on the opening night of the present session endeavoured to show the party that elevated him to the perilous and thankless office of the leader of Protection that he still disapproves of Sir Robert Peel's act, and that he is not indisposed to interfere with the settlement made by that statesman. Mr. Disraeli appears to be of a different opinion, for we find that on the 11th of February, 1851, a few days after the opening of the last session of Parliament, he announced "that he had abandoned the cause of protection in so far as any Parliamentary effort to overthrow the system of Free-trade was concerned." Mr. Henley, another of Lord Derby's colleagues, also expressed his acquiescence in Free Trade as an accomplished fact, which, being a fact, it was not desirable to disturb. It is possible, therefore, notwithstanding Lord Derby's predilection for a fixed duty upon corn, that the new Ministers, although representatives of Protectionist principles, may be wise enough to let the matter alone, at least for the present, and to devote their energies to the more pressing and immediate business of the country. Although, with the exceptions named, the members of the Ministry may be considered men of strictly Protectionist principles, and pledged to carry them out, there is reason for the belief that in the actual circumstances of the country and of all Europe, this question may not be immediately mooted. But upon this point the public will patiently await the Ministerial explanations.

But, leaving all questions of their policy, real or supposed, to be discussed at a future time, we may, in the interval, without fear of being justly open to the reproach of unjust, univious, or unseasonable criticism, express the surprise felt by a large portion of the public at the personal composition of the Cabinet, and the strange distribution of important offices. Against Lord Derby as Premier, and Sir Edward Sugden as Lord Chancellor, there is nothing to object. Neither can a word be said against the right of Mr. Disraeli to be considered the Ministerial leader in the House of Commons, and to hold a high office in the Administration; but that he should not have been contented with the office of Home Secretary, and that he should have thrust himself into that of Chancellor of the Exchequer, is indeed to be lamented for Mr. Disraeli's own sake. A statesman who only a year ago expressed his belief that the English agriculturists should be allowed to grow tobacco, and that a large portion of the poor-rates should be paid out of the Consolidated Fund, might possibly make a good Home Secretary; but, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, he will excite derision, if not consternation. Even Sir Charles Wood—whose abilities in this important office were not of the highest order—showed, in the most brilliant and triumphant manner, in 1850, and again in 1851, how absurd, and worse than absurd, were the financial projects of Mr. Disraeli. Equally strange are some other of the appointments that have been made. The minor offices filled by the Duke of Northumberland, by Lord Lonsdale, by Lord Salisbury, by Lord John Manners, and others, are unexceptionable. The same may be said of all the legal appointments. But who is the new Home Secretary? and what has Mr. Walpole done to have such greatness thrust upon him? Will not the colonies be as surprised as England is when they learn the name of the new Colonial Secretary, Sir John Pakington? And will not all the diplomats, armed or unarmed, of Europe feel even more than surprise to learn that the successor of Lord Palmerston and Lord Granville in the Foreign-office is—Lord Malmesbury? Yet it is possible that Lord Malmesbury, Sir John Pakington, and Mr. Walpole may have in them the stuff of which statesmen are made; and that Lord Derby, in selecting these three unknown men for such high offices, has not acted without good and sufficient reason. We hope it will prove so. A Derby Administration was, sooner or later, a matter of necessity. Until it had been tried, there was no hope of a really effective Government in this country. In exhibiting strength or weakness, that Administration will equally serve a good end. If it be strong, it will be a change for the better; and if it be weak, it will lead to new combinations of parties, and to the ultimate establishment of another Administration in which the country will have confidence. At all events, the day of inaction seems to have passed; and, either with a dissolution of Parliament or without it, we may expect stirring business during the next few months.

#### CAPTURE OF TWO SLAVERS IN THE MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL.

(From a Correspondent)

I ENCLOSE you a rough Sketch of the destruction of two slave vessels, off the island of Querimba, by H.M.S. *Penguin*, Thomas Etheridge, Esq., with the following short account of the affair.

On the 3d of November, whilst running along the land, a vessel was discovered at anchor in a small bay off the island of Querimba. We immediately bore up towards her; and, when about two miles off, not being acquainted with the anchorage, hove to, and sent a whaler with five men, in charge of the second lieutenant, to board the stranger, who had hoisted Spanish colours. When the boat was within 100 yards of the vessel she slipped her cable and made sail, apparently running for a passage between the islands. The mate of the vessel fired at the boat, when she was close alongside, but without doing any damage. A brisk fire was returned by the whaler. In a few minutes the stranger struck on a coral reef, and was immediately boarded and taken possession of by the whaler. She proved to be a fine barque of 600 tons, completely equipped for the slave trade, carrying two long guns, with a crew of forty-five men, three of whom were away with the captain. She was from the Havana, and had intended to ship 1000 slaves on the following day. It was found impossible to get the vessel off, as she went on shore at high water. It was, therefore, determined to set her on fire, which was accordingly done on the following day.

On the same morning (November 4th), whilst at anchor near the barque, we saw a large "dow" coming out. A boat was immediately despatched after her, and she was taken possession of, though not till her crew and about thirty slaves had effected their escape on shore. She was found not to be seaworthy, and was, therefore, sunk.

Two days after the destruction of these two vessels, at daylight, we discovered a sail, and immediately started in chase. At seven A.M. observed H.M.S. *Orestes* also in chase; at eight the latter was near enough to fire at the stranger, a large brig, who hoisted Spanish colours, but took no further notice of the firing, though several shots passed through his sails. The *Orestes* soon dropped astern, and we continued the chase alone. The Spaniard (another slaver) was observed throwing spars, &c., overboard, but did not much increase his distance. We made every endeavour to come up with him, and by great exertions with sweeps, &c., kept within two miles of him all night. Next day we tried the boats, the wind being very light; but, after pulling for six hours in a burning sun, and there being no chance of coming up with the slaver, they were obliged to return on board. We kept sight of him till midnight, and then lost him altogether. The chase lasted 42 hours, and extended over 170 miles. 2000 slaves are said to be ready for embarkation in the barracoons, all for Cuba, in Brazilian vessels, and have been here for some time. Slaves are cheap, 10 dollars only being paid for a full-grown man.

The sums deposited in the Paris Savings Bank during the past week amounted to 780,488 francs from 6130 depositors, and the sums drawn out to 351,814 francs.

#### THE NEW PREMIER.

In the *Gratis Supplement* to be published with the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS* for Saturday next, will be given a copious Memoir of the new Premier, the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby. The Portrait of his Lordship (engraved upon the preceding page) is from Mr. Selous' picture of the Opening of the Great Exhibition, for which Lord Derby sat as one of the Royal Commissioners, and for permission to engrave which we are indebted to the courtesy of Messrs. Lloyd Brothers, to whom the picture belongs.

#### THE NEW MINISTRY.

The resignation of Ministers in consequence of the adverse majority in the House of Commons, on Friday night week, upon Lord Palmerston's amendment to alter the proposition of the Government, relative to the calling out of the militia, so as to render the force contemplated a "general" instead of a "local" militia, which latter was the Government plan, was published in our second edition on Saturday last.

At the meeting of the House of Commons on Friday night, Lord J. Russell made a short statement of alterations which he proposed making in his scheme as originally proposed.

Lord Palmerston, who had previously given notice of his amendment, immediately rose, and in an able speech showed that the alterations of Lord J. Russell were very much to the effect which he aimed at in his amendment, namely, to make the force a "general" and not a "local" militia; that the latter would be of little value in the contingency contemplated, viz. an invasion; while the "general militia," with its readiness for immediate service, and its liability to serve in any part of the United Kingdom, was the force which the occasion required; that Lord John Russell's proposed force would be "neither one thing nor the other," and that, therefore, the proper course for the House to take was to adopt his amendment, which would render the force a "general militia," and would call it by its proper name.

This reasoning prevailed with the House, and on a division Lord Palmerston's amendment was carried by a majority of 11, the numbers being—for the Government, 125; against it, 136.

On this result being announced, Lord John Russell declared his intention of at once resigning office, which he did on the following day; and on Sunday, the Earl of Derby having been summoned by her Majesty to form a new Ministry, the noble leader of the Protectionists at once applied himself to the task, and the following is the result:

#### THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury—The Earl of Derby.  
Lord Chancellor—Sir E. Sugden.

President of the Council—The Earl of Lonsdale.

Lord Privy Seal—Marquis of Salisbury.

Chancellor of the Exchequer—Mr. Disraeli.

Secretaries of State:

Home—Mr. Walpole.

Foreign—The Earl of Malmesbury.

Colonial—Sir J. Pakington.

First Lord of the Admiralty—Duke of Northumberland.

President of the Board of Control—Mr. Herries.

President of the Board of Trade—Mr. Henley.

Postmaster-General—The Earl of Hardwicke.

Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests—Lord John Manners.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster not yet appointed.

Commander-in-Chief—Duke of Wellington.

Master-General of the Ordnance—Viscount Hardinge.

Judge Advocate—Mr. Bancks.

Secretary-at-War—Mr. Beresford.

Secretary to the Admiralty—Mr. A. Stafford.

Secretary to the Treasury—Mr. G. A. Hamilton, Mr. Forbes Mackenzie.

Secretaries to the Board of Control—The Earl of Desart, Mr. H. Baillie.

Under-Secretaries of State:

Home—Sir W. Jolliffe.

Foreign—Lord Stanley.

Colonial—Not yet appointed.

Lords of the Treasury—Marquis of Chindos, Mr. Bateson.

Lords of the Admiralty—Rear-Admiral H. Parker, Rear-Admiral Phipps Hornby, Commodore Sir T. Herbert, Captain Milne.

Attorney-General—Sir F. Theoger.

Solicitor-General—Sir F. Kelly.

Chief Commissioner of the Poor-Law Board—Sir John Trollope.

#### HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Chamberlain—Marquis of Exeter.

Lord Steward—Duke of Montrose.

Master of the Horse—Earl of Jersey.

Vice-Chamberlain—Marquis of Worcester.

Treasurer—Colonel Forrester.

Comptroller—Lord Ossulston.

Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard—Lord De Ros.

Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms—The Earl of Sandwich.

Captain in Waiting—Morton, Byrou, Crofton, Hawarden, Vernam, Gallway, Shannon, Polwarth.

#### IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant—Earl of Eglinton.

Chief Secretary—Not settled, offered to Lord Naas.

Lord Chancellor—Not settled, offered to Chief Justice Blackburne.

Attorney-General—Mr. Napier.

Solicitor-General—Mr. Whiteside.

Lord Jocelyn has not accepted office under Lord Derby's Administration.

#### PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

On Monday a meeting was held in Marylebone, which was presided over by Mr. T. E. Baker, the senior churchwarden of St. Pancras, and at which the members for the borough (Sir Benjamin Hall and Lord Dudley Stuart) attended. The hon. gentlemen having addressed their constituents in favour of a more liberal measure of reform than that which had been proposed by Lord John Russell, resolutions were adopted in accordance with their views. One of these resolutions declared—"That any Ministry which should propose a law to tax the food of the people will call forth such an expression of just indignation as will prove highly injurious to the revenue and dangerous to the peace of the country." An address to the Queen, founded on the resolutions, was agreed to, and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman. Sir Benjamin Hall, in the course of the observations which he addressed to the meeting, commented in very strong terms on the members of the new Ministry, whom he considered open to animadversion. He said:—We were now in a crisis, as it was called. We were to have new Ministers, and he would read a list of them. (Here the hon. member read the list given elsewhere, each name of which excited groans and laughter.) There was one very curious appointment—the Woods and Forests, Lord John Manners—the gentleman who had once stood for the city of London, and who somewhere in his poetical works expressed the wish—

*Let laws and learning, trade and commerce die,  
But god preserve our old nobility.*

Mr. George Frederick Young has, for the present, declined to accept the office of Vice-President of the Board of Trade, which has been offered to him by the Earl of Derby. This decision has been taken by the hon. gentleman on the sole ground that his health is not yet sufficiently re-established to justify his undertaking the laborious duties of the office. It is, however, understood that when his recovery is complete arrangements will be made for his joining the Administration.

These lines were a signal for another contested expression of opinion.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1852.

We are this week in all the noisy tumult of Carnival, which expired on Tuesday night, or more truly on Wednesday morning, to the sound of countless orchestras—not only the Grand Opera, but several of the minor theatres, and all the *salles de bal*, throwing open their doors for masked balls. These balls are dull affairs in London, but surely not more so than in Paris, for nothing can be more melancholy than the mirth and antics of the masques. On Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, the Boulevards were crowded by gazers to see masques and equipages which were not. But, alas! the mutability of all sub-lunary things is specially visible in the decadence of our splendid Carnival displays. A stray *fiacre* filled with sorry attempts at costume, and a few ill-disguised vagrants on foot, were all that presented themselves to the expectant eye. For the splendid equipages of bygone days, in which Princes, ambassadors, and the highest aristocracy used to vie with each other in brilliancy, we have a long array of cabs, superannuated hacks, and spring carts, among which anything like a decent turn-out creates a positive sensation. In fine, the Municipal Guards, a well-appointed fine body of men, were decidedly the most respectable part of the display. At night they looked a little more gay, on the principle *la nuit tous les chats sont gris*: the numerous *costumiers* lighted up, the numbers of *fiacres* flying about in every quarter from ball to ball—all foreigners, be it noted, who wish really to see the Carnival in Paris, go round to all of them; the balance of fun, and the curious interest arising from national manners, being decided in favour of those lowest in the social and Terpsichorean scale. Of this class the most famous, and certainly the least respectable, is *La Courtille*, a *guinguette*, or dancing-house in the suburbs. Here the Carnival saturnalia may be witnessed in its wildest excess; so much so, that the scene at daylight on the following morning, on the breaking up of the company, is one of the regular sights of Paris, and is witnessed by thousands: the jaded features, costumes soiled and torn, handsome women riotous and "screaching" from excitement, men stupid and brutal from fatigue and intoxication—the whole scene speaks a night spent in exhausting excess and licentiousness. This is, however, the darkest side of the picture; for better society, the Carnival terminates in the *cabins* of the *Maison Dorée* and the *Café de Paris*, amid all the elegances that Paris can afford.

A *coup d'état* has just taken place in the artistic world, which excites the greatest surprise. M. Duban, the architect who had been commissioned to repair and terminate the Louvre, was peremptorily ordered to abandon the splendid undertaking he had already commenced and partly accomplished, immediately after a visit of the President to the Palace. No reason is assigned for this mortifying dismissal. M. Asconi is appointed to succeed M. Duban.

The gardens which surround the Place de la Concorde at some depth below its level are now being filled up: they are to be replaced by platforms, which will be turned to good account during the public fêtes for illumination, &c. They will also be marvellously adapted for placing artillery en batterie, if such physical force measures are found necessary.

The picture-gallery of Marshal Soult is announced for sale in April next. It contains several *chef-d'œuvre* of the Spanish school—Murillo and Velasquez being the principal masters. The two gems of his collection—"the Paralytic" and "St. Augustin," both by Murillo—were sold at enormous prices, a few years ago, to Lord Tomline. "The Paralytic" had been originally purchased from the Marshal by the late King Louis Philippe, for £20,000. In consequence of a speech made by one of the Ministers at the Chamber of Peers on this transaction, the Marshal returned the purchase-money to his Majesty, and afterwards the picture passed into the hands of the nobleman above mentioned, for £8000.

This week has given us a new drama and a new *opéra comique*, both successful. The drama is M. Emile Augier's, and was on the first night patronised by the presence of the Prince President. Its title is "Diane," and it owes no small share of the favour with which it was received to Mdlle. Rachel's having undertaken the principal character. The scene is laid in the reign of Louis XIII., and the interest turns upon the devotedness of Diane to her brother, doomed to death under the atrocious edict of Richelieu, for fighting a duel; she sacrifices her love in order to save his life. Some passages in the play bore strongly upon the existing state of affairs in France, and occasioned tumults of applause from one part of the audience, which were met with significant dissent from the other. The scene which chiefly led to these demonstrations was one between the King and Cardinal Richelieu, whom the Monarch sternly reproaches for keeping all power and authority in his own hands, and leaving him but the empty name of King. The language pointed so visibly to the late position of the President of the Republic and the Assemblée Nationale, that the assertion since made by the author's friends, that the coincidence was wholly accidental, is very difficult to credit. I give you a specimen, roughly and rapidly translated:—

*The King. Yes! I would be master,  
And not thus wear the empty show of power,  
Without the privilege to act or feel  
From my own head or heart. No, no! I'm weary  
Of humbly yielding where I should command—  
To be the shadow of authority,  
And move, a puppet in my tyrant's hand.*

Violent cheers and counter-cheers followed this passage, showing that the poor Assembly has still some friends left in Paris. The following, put into the mouth of Richelieu, led to a demonstration still more pointed:—

*In times of lawless anarchy and strife,  
Like these fierce times we live in, one stern law—  
The law of force—alone can save a State,  
And men and things must bend or break before it.*

These lines were a signal for another contested expression of opinion. Not so, however, the following couplet, inimit

tropolis: they are—for the 1st division, M. Dupont (de l'Eure) : 2d, Gen. Lamoricière; 3d, General Eugène Cavagnac; 4th, M. Carnot; 5th, M. Michel Goudchaux; 6th, M. Bixio; 7th, M. Eugène Sue; and 8th, M. Ferdinand de Lasteyrie. An impression seems to be very generally prevalent that Cavagnac, if elected, will, immediately on taking his seat in the Assembly, rise and protest, in the name of the Republic, against all that has been done since the *coup d'état* of the 2d of December, and that he will then quit the Chamber.

M. Durin, sen., the President of the late Legislative Assembly, declines being nominated as a candidate for any place at the ensuing election.

A reward of 50,000<sup>l</sup> is offered for discoveries appiving the voltaic rôle to heating, lighting, chemistry, mechanism, or practical medicine. The prize is open to savants of all nations.

The President gave a grand ball at the Tuilleries on Monday night, at which 4000 persons were present.

A decree of the President of the Republic directs that general officers and admirals named Senators, and not provided with any command, are to be considered as being *en disponibilité*, and may be replaced according as the wants of the service may require. They remain, however, in such case liable to be called to commands on active service, and to form part of the Council of Admiralty, the Council of Works of the Navy, and to the Committees of the Army. This arrangement is applicable to both the sea and land service.

Nubar Bey, Secretary to the Pacha of Egypt, has arrived in Paris, on a special mission.

The court-martial at Clamecy has condemned several persons more to transportation or imprisonment for being concerned in the late insurrection.

M. Boher, the administrator of the Orleans property, has been arrested, together with three other persons, and is to be brought to trial on the charge of "hawking and distributing seditious printed documents without the name of a printer, and unstamped." The "seditious documents" consisted of the protest of the testamentary executors of Louis Philippe against the confiscation of the Orleans property, the letter of the Orleans Princess on the same subject, and other similar papers, such as the concession made by Louis XIV. to his legitimised son by Madame de Montespan, the Count de Toulouse, who was father of the Duke de Penthièvre, whose property descended to the House of Orleans. These papers were strung together on a single printed sheet, under the heading, "Facts for the Defence of the Rights of Property against the decree of the 22nd of January, 1852," and were circulated with a view to proceedings being taken in the French courts of law to dispute the legality of the confiscation decree. The other three persons arrested were in the service of the Parcels Delivery Company, to which the distribution of the papers was entrusted.

#### SPAIN.

From Madrid we learn that on the 18th instant, as previously arranged, Queen Isabella, who is now perfectly recovered from her late wound, proceeded to the church of the Atocha to return thanks to God for the double blessing of her escape from the dagger of the assassin Merino, and the recent happy birth of a Princess. The streets were crowded on the occasion, and the troops lined the route of the *cortejo*. In the balconies, which were decorated with much taste, thronged groups of ladies stood, holding bouquets in their hands, and doves decked out with ribbons and poetical devices about their necks, to let fly on the passage of the Queen.

At half-past two o'clock a salute of artillery announced the departure of the Queen from the palace. Twenty young girls, dressed in white, carrying garlands of flowers, and preceded by a band of music, opened the march, and were followed by the rich equipages of the Spanish grandes. Next came twelve Court carriages drawn each by four horses, and in which were seated the officers of the Queen's household, and the carriages of the Infante don Francisco de Paula, father of the King, escorted by a detachment of cavalry. The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier, who followed, were in a landau, the taste and richness of which were only exceeded by the carriage of the Queen. Her Majesty came next, and held in her arms the Princess Royal; she was accompanied by the King and the nurse of the infant Princess. As the Royal equipage advanced, flowers and devices were thrown down from the windows, doves were let fly, and the cries of "Viva la Reina!" mingled with the roaring of the artillery. The Queen looked well, and appeared delighted with her enthusiastic reception. The procession was closed by the authorities of Madrid and a squadron of cavalry. At the church of Atocha her Majesty was received by deputations of the *grandesas*, of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and the municipal corporations.

The most perfect order prevailed, and the Queen returned to the palace amidst the same demonstrations of joy and affection. When leaving the church the Queen gave orders that no change should be made in the decorations, and that the magnificent illumination of the altar of the Virgin should be continued until the presents which she intended to make to it had arrived. At seven in the evening a magnificent carriage drawn by eight horses, and escorted by cavalry, arrived at the church, with the very characteristic offering. In the carriage were the Camerara Major and the Grand Major Domo of the Queen, holding in their arms a large basket, covered with a cloth embroidered with the Royal arms. These functionaries were received at the door by the clergy, and having alighted, the basket was carried in procession to the church. The Count de Pino Hermosa said that he had been commanded by her Majesty the Queen to place at the feet of the Queen of Heaven the dress and the jewels which her Majesty had worn that day, when she solemnly presented her dear daughter as a visible testimony of her filial devotion, and her gratitude for the bounties which Heaven, in its powerful protection, had bestowed upon her. The basket was then placed upon the altar, and the covering removed. The dress that it contained was that which the Queen wore on the 18th, and which she also wore on the 2d, when she received the wound from the poignard of Merino. Some marks of blood were visible on the cloak. The jewels consisted of a necklace in brilliants. The Grand Major Domo explained that the coronet which had been worn by her Majesty had not been sent, as it was undergoing some alterations, but that the moment they were completed he would bring it to the church. At night the whole city was illuminated, and her Majesty went to the Teatro del Principe.

On the 19th the Queen held a grand levee of Ambassadors, and at night gave a magnificent ball at the Palace.

#### BELGIUM.

Much loose rumour has been current of late as to the menacing attitude taken by Louis Napoleon against the independence of Belgium and Switzerland; but the difficulties of a contest in the latter case, and the barrenness of the results to be derived from hostilities with the Republican mountaineers, show pretty clearly that the independence of the Swiss is not in very great danger. It is otherwise with Belgium; and the material advantages to France of the "annexation" (as the Yankees would phrase it) of that country hold out such temptation to the Head of the French Executive, that the insolent demands directed by the Ministers of Louis Napoleon to the Government of King Leopold relative to the expulsion of M. Thiers and other French refugees, and also to the press, especially the *Bulletin Français*, lately established at Brussels as the organ of the refugees, and the fact of King Leopold finding himself in a position to be obliged partially to yield to these demands, have awakened the attention of those powers which have guaranteed the independence of Belgium to the aspect of matters, and we learn that the Emperor of Russia (who is one of these guaranteeing powers), having obtained from King Leopold the dismissal of the Polish officers in his army, has undertaken to supply a large force for the kingdom in case of an attack by France.

The following is an extract from a communication dated Brussels, the 19th inst., giving some interesting particulars on the subject:—

A convention has been concluded between our Government (the Belgian) and Russia, whereby the latter engages to furnish 100,000 men for the defence of our territory, in case it should be invaded or seriously menaced by France. Should the Baltic be open, these troops (including the Imperial Guards) are to be transported by a Russian fleet to Antwerp.

Prussia promises us assistance to a like extent. The object of the present mission of the Prince de Ligne to Berlin is to arrange the *modus operandi*.

Our army numbers 90,000, of whom 70,000 would take the field, and the remainder occupy our fortresses.

Holland, interested in the protection of Luxembourg, agrees to furnish a contingent of 30,000.

Hopes are entertained that England, as one of the powers guaranteeing the independence of Belgium, will co-operate with a fleet in the Scheldt and a garrison for the citadel of Antwerp.

But you see that, independent of England and Austria, who might weaken our enemy by a diversion on the Mediterranean, our northern coalition musters 300,000 men—a force quite sufficient to repel the threatened invasion, if not chastise its authors at a second Waterloo.

This country still swarms with French spies and police agents.

I am assured, in a trustworthy quarter, that the Emperor of Russia has

ordered the 50,000,000 francs which he invested in French Rentes in 1847 to be transferred to the Dutch funds, as he does not consider his money safe in France after the Orleans confiscation.

#### UNITED STATES.

Accounts dated the 11th represent the proceedings in Congress as chiefly relating to the very delicate subjects of the propriety of Congress declaring in favour of Kossuth's doctrines of intervention with foreign States to enforce non-intervention (1) for the benefit of Hungary, and also with a view to obtaining from Great Britain the pardon of Smith O'Brien and the other political exiles transported from Ireland in 1848. On this latter subject we learn from Washington, that Mr. Webster (the Secretary of State), by and with the President's approbation, had some time since written to her Britannic Majesty's Government in favour of the liberation of these misguided men.

Kossuth was still peregrinating with great pomp in the western States. He was introduced to the Ohio Legislature on the 7th. He made a brief speech, in which he compared the United States to a new Moses on a new Mount Sinai, shouting out, with a thundering voice, to the despots of the world, "Henceforth this shall be a law, in the name of the Lord, you and our God, Ye shall not kill nations—ye shall not steal their freedom—ye shall not covet what is your neighbour's." He also spoke of two remarkable coincidences—the State of Ohio and himself had the same birthday, and the tidings of the present day would reach Washington when the senators of the United States were sitting in judgment on the question of international law. He had reached the city of Cincinnati, where his reception was enthusiastic in the extreme. In several of his speeches he complains that the greater portion of the money contributed for the purposes of the Hungarian mission is spent in dinners and processions, and that he fears he will not be able to pay for the large quantities of firearms which he has ordered.

Despatches from Mr. Lawrence, the American Minister in London, have been received at Washington, in which Mr. Lawrence states that Lord Granville had made an apology for the attack upon the *Prometheus*, and expressed the greatest desire to preserve amicable relations with the United States. "There are some questions," says the *New York Journal of Commerce*,

Between the two Governments as to the construction of the Nicaragua treaty, and these questions are forthwith to be settled. Mr. Lawrence has urged upon the British Government the propriety of the abandonment of their pretensions in regard to the Mosquito Protectorate. Lord Granville is disposed to settle the matter, and he has authorised Mr. Crampton to enter into a negotiation on the subject. Mr. Crampton is to have full powers, so far as the matter is concerned.

The Government of His Holiness the Pope had contributed a block of marble from the ruins of the ancient Temple of Peace at Rome, for the erection of a monument to Washington in the United States capital.

The citizens of New York had presented Mr. Clay with a gold medal, in acknowledgment of his services to the Union.

By advices from Galveston, we learn that the bill providing for the payment of the debts of the late Republic of Texas had been ordered to a third reading.

#### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

##### SIR HERBERT JENNER FUST.

The Right Hon. Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, Kt., LL.D., Dean of the Arches, and Judge of the Procurative Court of Canterbury, was the younger son of Robert Jenner, Esq., of Doctors' Commons, and of Chisellhurst, Kent, by his wife Anne, eldest daughter of Peter Birt, Esq., of Wenvoe Castle, Glamorganshire, the inheritance of which came by the marriage to the Jenner family.

Sir Herbert Jenner Fust was uncle of the present proprietor of Wenvoe Castle, Robert Francis Jenner, Esq., who married the 10th of August, 1824, Sir Herbert's eldest daughter. Herbert Jenner, afterwards Fust, was himself born in 1778. After going through the usual course of a University education, he was called to the bar in 1800, and obtained his Doctor's degree in 1803. He soon acquired considerable practice and reputation in the Ecclesiastical Courts, and became King's Advocate in 1828, when he received the honour of Knighthood. In 1834 he was appointed Dean of the Arches, and Judge of the Procurative Court of Canterbury, and was then sworn a Privy Councillor. On the 14th January, 1842, Sir Herbert Jenner assumed the additional surname and arms of Fust, pursuant to the testamentary injunction of his kinsman, Sir John Fust, Bart., of Hill Court. Sir Herbert was made Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in February, 1843, and was, during a short time, one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England. Sir Herbert married, in 1803, the youngest daughter of the late General Lascelles; by which lady, the sister of his elder brother's wife, he leaves a family. Sir Herbert Jenner Fust stood deservedly high as an ecclesiastical lawyer and judge. His opinions and decisions displayed great clearness, knowledge, and sense, and they will ever form a very valuable part of the decisions and precedents of Doctors' Commons. The death of this learned and able Judge occurred on the 20th inst.

##### SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE DOWNIE.

SIR ALEXANDER died on the 3d inst., at Frankfort-on-the-Main, aged 41. This eminent doctor, surgeon to the British Legation at Frankfort, and physician in ordinary to the Duke of Cambridge, was author of various medical works. He received the honour of knighthood in 1840, for his services and attention to the late Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg. In the same year he married the niece of Sir John Hare, of Bristol.

##### SHELDON CRADOCK, ESQ., OF HARTFORTH, COLONEL OF THE NORTH YORK MILITIA, AND FORMERLY M.P. FOR CAMELFORD.

This gentleman, the representative of the highly respectable Yorkshire family of Cradock, died a few days since, aged 75. He was the eldest son of Sheldon Cradock, Esq., of Hartforth, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Christopher Wilkinson, Esq., of Thorpe-on-Tees, and grandson of Sheldon Cradock, Esq., by Elizabeth his first wife, daughter of the Rev. Edward Place, Rector of Bedale. The Cradocks are of old standing in the north of England, their pedigree in Vincent's "Durham," commencing with Richard Cradock, living 16 Henry VII., whose grandson, John Cradock, "went into Yorkshire, and lived at Doe Park." By the death of Colonel Cradock without issue, the male representation of his house devolves on the family of Mr. Cradock, the publisher, of London, formerly of the firm of Baldwin and Cradock, Paternoster-row.

##### SECRET SOCIETIES AND THEIR EFFECTS IN FRANCE.

A very singular case was tried three days ago by the court of assizes of the department of the Nièvre. A woman, named Reine Fleurie, of Bourres-Lagrange, was indicted for having killed her husband. They had been married twelve years, had one child, and had always lived happily together. In July last, she, in gossiping with her neighbours, learned that the Red Republican Socialists were forming secret societies all over the department, and that they required persons admitted to them to take a solemn oath to abandon father, mother, wife, and children, to march with them. This made a great impression on her, and she talked a good deal about it. In October last she was told that her husband had joined one of the societies, and that he had taken the oath. Profoundly affected, she, when he came home, reached him, and told her child not to care for him, as he intended to abandon them, to march with the Reds. "Yes," said Fleurie, "it is true, I have sworn to sacrifice everything for the cause of the people; and when the Reds shall order me, I will abandon my wife and child and father and mother." "What!" she cried, "you have really sworn that?" "Yes," he answered, "and I will do it too; and," he added, "whilst I am away killing others, people will perhaps come here and kill you." Reine, who had a knife in her hand, then exclaimed, in great agitation, "Wretch! if you mean to do so, take that!" and she stabbed him in the thigh. The man cried, "Oh, my leg, my leg!" and fell, and shortly after he expired. Among the witnesses was a tinman, named Voucharon, who deposed that he had admitted the unfortunate Fleurie, with other persons, to the secret society, and that after his eyes had been bandaged the following colloquy took place:—"Are you a Republican?" "Yes." "Do you feel that you have the courage necessary to defend the Red Republic by all possible means?" "Yes." "Before anything further be said, swear to say nothing at any time of what is about to take place here." "I swear it." "Swear, I, a free man, swear to defend the Democratic and Social Republic." "I swear it." "Say, I swear to take arms against any one who may attempt to overthrow it." "I swear it." "Say, I swear to abandon wife, children, and all that I have dearest in the world, to defend the Republic." "I swear it." "Say, I swear to assist my brethren by all the means in my power." "I swear it." "Say, I swear to suffer the most infamous death, or to kill myself, if I should reveal the secret of the society." "I swear it." "Now tell me, what does a brother who reveals the secrets of the society merit?" "Death." "If the lot were to fall on you to kill him, should you have the courage to do it?" "Yes." These oaths were, it seems, taken on a drawn sword. The public prosecutor, in addressing the jury, branded in strong terms the secret societies; but intimated that, under the very peculiar circumstances of the case, the jury might, without injustice, show indulgence to the accused. On this a verdict of acquittal was returned, and the poor woman, after a solemn address from the president, was set at liberty.

**POLITICAL WRITING IN PRUSSIA.**—Count Henry d'Arnim, member of the First Chamber of Prussia, and formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, and ambassador in France and Belgium, was tried by the Chamber of the Criminal Senate of Berlin, on the 21st instant, for having published two speeches, one delivered in the First Chamber, the other intended to have been delivered so long ago as November, 1850, containing what the indictment charged as insults and calumnious attacks on the Government, but what, in reality, were but severe comments on the abandonment of Radowitz's war policy by the present Prime Minister, Manteuffel. The trial took place with closed doors. The public prosecutor demanded that the Count should be condemned to six months' imprisonment, and M. Bardeben, formerly editor of the *Constitutional Gazette*, who printed the speeches, to three. But the Court only sentenced the former to a fine of 200 thalers (about £31), and the latter to one of 100 thalers. The accused intend, it is said, to appeal.

But you see that, independent of England and Austria, who might weaken our enemy by a diversion on the Mediterranean, our northern coalition musters 300,000 men—a force quite sufficient to repel the threatened invasion, if not chastise its authors at a second Waterloo.

This country still swarms with French spies and police agents.

I am assured, in a trustworthy quarter, that the Emperor of Russia has

#### DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL ART.

A department under this title, to have the superintendence over the various schools of design, and to be connected with other self-supporting institutions which aim to advance education in art, has recently been organised at the Board of Trade. The nature and objects of this department are shown by the following circular, which has recently been addressed to the secretaries of the local committees which manage the schools of design:—

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade, Whitehall, February, 1852.

Sir.—I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to state to you, for the information of the Committee of the — School of Design, that their Lordships, having recently had under their consideration the subject of the Government Schools of Design, have made the following arrangements, with a view to their more efficient management, the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury having sanctioned the requisite increase of expenditure for carrying them into effect.

A department of the Board of Trade has been created, called "The Department of Practical Art." This department consists of two officers, called Superintendents of Schools of Practical Art, and a secretary.

One of the superintendents is required to devote his whole time and services to the duties of the department, and is intrusted with the general business of management, under the direction of my Lords.

It is his duty to place himself in communication with the manufacturers, both in London and in the country, whose operations are connected with ornamental art, to make himself acquainted with their special wants, with a view of enabling the schools, as far as practicable, to supply them. He is to communicate with the different local committees managers of institutes, &c., in order to ascertain their wants, to recommend the course best adapted for rendering those institutions practically useful to the manufacturers of the district in which they are placed, and to stimulate local exertions and voluntary associations for the establishment and support of schools of art, and rendering them, as far as practicable, self-supporting. He is to visit and inspect the head school and female school in London, and the branch schools and other institutions to which Government grants are made, and to report to my Lords on their condition, management, and pr. gress; on the attendance of the masters, and the mode in which their duties are discharged; and on the preservation and arrangement of the collection of works of art in the possession of the schools. He is to visit those places where it is proposed to establish new schools, and to ascertain the necessity which exists for their creation, and the amount of local support which may be expected, in order that my Lords may be enabled to decide upon the expediency of establishing such schools. He is to regulate the admission of students into the head school, under the sanction of my Lords; and is specially to attend to all matters relating to the general management of the schools, including the correspondence, reports, circulars, &c., which arise out of such business. On all these points no decision is to be made, or step to be taken, without the previous approval of my Lords.

The other superintendent is to advise my Lords upon all points in the management requiring artistic knowledge, and to inspect, from time to time, the head school, the female school, and all the branch schools, for the purpose of examining the productions of the students, and of reporting to my Lords upon the system and method of instruction pursued in these schools, and upon their artistic state and progress.

This officer is to be ready to render such assistance to my Lords as they may require in the artistic management of the schools; and, for this purpose, he is to give occasional attendance at the Board of Trade.

My Lords have been pleased to appoint Mr. Henry Cole to the first-mentioned of these offices, namely, that of superintendent of the business of general management; and Mr. Richard Redgrave to that of art superintendent.

The secretary is to conduct, in the name of the Board of Trade, the correspondence of the department. He is to have charge of the accounts, to receive the fees of students at the head school and at the female school, and all other moneys. He is to make all payments, and conduct the financial business, under the direction of the Board of Trade. He is to have the custody of all official papers, to keep the records of attendance and classification of the students; to arrange and prepare for printing all reports, returns, circulars, and catalogues; and to have charge of the property of the head school; to manage the library of the head school, and to superintend the sending of supplies of works of art, examples, and books to the branch schools.

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COLOSSAL STATUE OF NELSON, BY MILNES, TO BE PLACED IN THE MARKET-PLACE, NORWICH.

that city, and who was a collector of everything associated with Nelson's glorious memory. The statuette was then shown to the Bishop of Norwich; and in the *Norfolk Chronicle* it was suggested that there could not be a more fitting testimonial to Nelson's fame than a statue in the capital of the county in which he was born. A committee was accordingly formed for this object, the late Lord Bishop of Norwich, the Right Rev. Dr. Stanley, being the chairman; and since his lamented death that office has been filled by Samuel Bignold, Esq., one of the magistrates of the city and county.

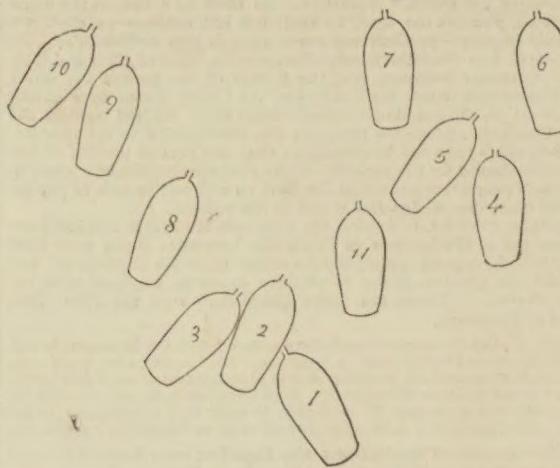
The Statue is highly artistic in composition. The likeness is very striking. The features are copied from a cast taken during life by Chantrey; and a bust, also from life, by Gahagan, admitted to present the marked characteristics of the original. The artist has also closely copied the actual dress which was worn by Nelson when he received his death-wound on the quarter-deck of the *Victory*, at the battle of Trafalgar. The Statue is cut from a block of the finest Sicilian marble.

The city of Norwich already possesses the best portrait of Lord Nelson extant. It is suspended in St. Andrew's-hall, and is deservedly one of the principal objects of interest in the capital of East Anglia.

February, 1844, of the *Devastation*, steam-sloop, in the Mediterranean. On the 10th of June, 1845, retaining the rank of Captain, he retired on half-pay; in 1846, under the Peel Government, was appointed a Lord of the Treasury, and re-contesting Stafford on that occasion, was opposed by Mr. Edward Watkin, who had the show of hands in his favour, but did not go to the poll. Captain Carnegie having pledged himself to support the entire freedom of trade, and to which, during the period he retained his seat, he most honestly adhered.

He went out of office with the Peel Ministry; and at the general election in 1847, for the third time, contested Stafford, declared his resolution of standing in opposition to the accustomed corrupt practices of the borough, and avoiding all bribery and treating, and was defeated, the numbers at the close of the poll being—Urquhart, 754; Sidney, 516; Carnegie, 271; Lee, 6; Gordon, 1. Against this return Captain Carnegie petitioned. During his absence, however, and without his knowledge or consent, the petition, by virtue of Parliamentary agency, was abandoned. In 1849 he was elected a director of the London and North-Western Railway Company, and became chairman of the stores committee of that company, in which capacity he has had to direct the letting of contracts, comprising above 2000 separate articles of raw material and manufactures, to the amount of more than half a million sterling per annum.

As officer in command in defence of the Thames, Captain Carnegie has superintended the steam naval organisation at Sheerness.



KEY TO THE BATTLE OF ST. VINCENT.

#### THE HON. SWYNFEN THOMAS CARNEGIE, COMMANDER OF THE THAMES.

The Hon. Captain Carnegie, youngest son of the late seventh Earl of North Esk, by Mary, only daughter of the late W. Ricketts, Esq., of Longwood, county Hants, niece of the first Earl St. Vincent, was born at Rosehill, Hampshire, on the 8th March, 1813; and on the 2d August, 1826, entered the Royal navy as midshipman on board the *Undaunted*, 46, then commanded by Captain Augustus William James Clifford. In the same capacity he served on board the *St. Vincent*, 120, at that time flag-ship of the Hon. Sir Henry Hotham, K.C.B.; the *Rally*, 18, Captain Abraham Mills Hawkins; and obtained his first commission on the 21st April, 1832. On the 9th of the following November he entered in the *Castor*, 36, under Commodore Lord John Hay; subsequently served under the same officer in the *North Star*, 28, as senior lieutenant, and for his exertions during this period in connexion with the operations of the civil war in Spain, he received the honour of the order of San Fernando; and, on the 28th June, 1838, was promoted to the rank of Commander. In 1841 he came forward as a candidate of the Peel party for the borough of Stafford, and was returned, after a severe contest, the numbers at the close of the poll being—Carnegie, 681; Buller, 587; Holmes, 339.

On the 10th of August, 1842, he took the command of the *Orestes*, 18, on the North America and West Indian stations, and afterwards, until

THE HON. S. T. CARNEGIE, COMMANDER OF THE THAMES.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET.

The Carnegies are of old distinction in the Royal navy, and have suffered in the service. The sixth Earl, grandfather of the subject of our memoir, died Admiral of the White in 1792. The late Earl had the honour of being third in command at the battle of Trafalgar, was afterwards Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth, and died Rear-Admiral of Great Britain on the 28th of May, 1831, in his 74th year. George Lord Rosehill, late brother of the present Earl, was lost in 1807, in his 16th year, on board the *Blenheim*; and Captain William Henry Lewis, uncle of Captain Carnegie, was drowned on the 26th January, 1805, by the upsetting of his barge, while in command of the *Magnificent*, 74.



THE BATTLE OF ST. VINCENT, FEB. 14, 1797.—DRAWN BY J. W. CARMICHAEL.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



WILD-FOWL SHOOTING ON SHAPTON LEA, SOUTH DEVONSHIRE.—DRAWN BY COLEBROOKE STOCKDALE.

## WILD-FOWL SHOOTING ON THE SOUTH COAST OF DEVONSHIRE.—BY COLEBROOKE STOCKDALE.

HAVING heard much of the wondrous doings at Shapton Ley, we started on Tuesday evening week, that we might see the sport which was to take place the following morning—a pleasant ride of some twenty miles, crossing the river Dart to the ancient town of Dartmouth, where the houses more and more overlap the narrow way as each successive story rises, shutting out the sun and blue sky from the grotesque forms, bustle, and dirt below. It is very unlike an English town, and the accidental appearance of a number of French sailors, gibbering their patois, made us almost believe we were away on foreign land. To guide our carriage through the narrow and intricate streets or lanes of houses, was a very ticklish operation; with the exception of a broken lamp, it was happily accomplished. Passing on some six or seven miles of ups and downs brought us to the door of the Sands Hotel, where mine host was ready to receive us, and made us right comfortable.

Shapton Lea, or Ley, as it is known in those parts, is a large lake of some three hundred acres, or more, fed entirely by fresh-water springs, although running close and parallel with the sea at Hart Bay, from which it is separated by a narrow belt of sand. The lake spreads out itself wider up the little valleys, amongst the hills which rise abruptly from its shores, and are fringed with small woods and furze; a few cottages at the further end constitute the hamlet of Tor Cross, and several church towers appear on the surrounding hills. The sun shining through our chamber window gave note that it was time to rise; and while breakfast was preparing, we went out upon the sands and looked upon the sea so blue and sparkling in the morning light, throwing in sport its waves upon the golden sands, and withdrawing them to leave behind a necklace of silver. We turned to look upon Shapton: not a cloud was upon the azure of the sky, a golden gauze seemed drawn over it, and the bosom of the lake received it in peacefulness, and brought it down to mingle with the fairylike hills and valleys which were there beneath its surface; so placid, broken only by the ripple, as the coots chased each other with delight, and dipped beneath the water to rise again with more sparkling plumage.

Many hundreds of wild fowl flocked peacefully upon its surface, apparently in happy unconsciousness of the danger and onslaught soon to be made upon them. Not a human being was to be seen. We retired to breakfast. Returning soon, we found many gunners had gathered along the margin of the lake, and many others were eagerly crossing the sands to join them. The poor birds began to show symptoms of uneasiness, flying restlessly about, until some approached near the woods on the opposite shore: a curl of white smoke, followed by a smart crack, told of the opening of the war; the birds flew wildly about, and shots quickly followed each other. The wilder birds mounted high into the air, and made off for a safer retreat upon the waters of the sea, disdaining to descend to many a presumptuous shot, fired in the hope, by inexperienced hands, that their antiquated fowling-piece was gifted with an extraordinary long range. The coots, more timid birds, whose home is here, remained to die and give sport to the many hundred sportsmen assembled. It has been said by that experienced authority, Colonel Hawker, that these birds ought never to be shot on ponds, as they are so extremely picturesque in all their movements; and then, as to eating them, they must be preferred for the same reason as the Jack Tar prefers tough beef—"it takes more chewing." I asked a rustic sportsman what he intended doing with them? "To put him in a pie; and, sure enough, is capital eating." The gusto of this reply somewhat reconciled me to the slaughter. Seven or eight boats, with four experienced and favoured marksmen, put off upon the lake, and came sweeping down amongst the fowl. Bang, bang, and splash fall heavily the birds—hundreds hurrying away down the lake, receiving or taking broadsides from each side, soon thinned their numbers. Dogs are cheered in from the banks to bring ashore the killed and wounded; the latter, crying piteously, endeavour to elude their teeth by diving. Fierce conflicts occur to establish the right to a fallen bird. "It's mine—I shot it—my dog fetched it," &c. A struggle, and the bird parts asunder—one has the head, the other the tail.

Guns of all sorts are pressed into the service—the rusty old yeoman carbine, musket, and long duck-gun; and the substantial yeoman and squire has his Purdy's double, and Ely's patent. All are sportsmen for the day: the poor rustic and artisan, who would tremble to carry a gun

at any other time for fear of being taken as a poacher, throws off his thrall, steps out into liberty, looks at the sun bravely, and shoots at his mark like a man. The boats sweep up and down the lake laden with spoil; and at the hotel a feast is prepared, of which many partake, merrily vaunting the wondrous shots they have achieved.

## THE MOMUNDS.—THE KAFFIR WAR.

(*To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)

PERHAPS you are aware that a division of the Indian army, under Sir Colin Campbell, is at present out at a place named Michnee, near Peshawur, for the purpose of reducing to order the refractory tribes called the Momunds. I have just received a letter, and the accompanying



A MOMUND OF AFGHANISTAN LOADING HIS JEAZAIL.

Sketch of a "Momund," from my brother, who is in the division: in the former he says—"We never returned a shot, for our muskets are not nearly so heavy as their jezails, and they were out of proper distance some of their bullets whistled and sung over our heads, and one struck a stone and flattened out beside one of the men."

Here is the old story of the inferiority of our muskets; and my brother's corps, moreover, is armed with two-grooved rifles, which I have heard the men themselves say were almost impracticable to load after firing a few rounds. *Apropos* of the musket question, of course, is the Kaffir war. Would it be a bad idea to suggest the transport of native troops to its seat from India instead of England (say Madras and Bombay), armed with jezails, or an approximation to them? They would be of much or more value in that kind of bush fighting; and the loss of



CHURCH RECENTLY ERECTED IN CEYLON.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

a few of them would be rather a benefit than otherwise; they would be too happy to see some service, and the expense would, of course, be much less, not to speak of the comparative movability of their commission.

They have fought in Africa already under Abercrombie; let them now distinguish themselves there with Cathcart.

CHILLIANWALLA.

#### THE CEYLONIAN SANITARIUM.

The accompanying Sketch, by a Correspondent resident in the colony, shows a portion of the plain of Nuwara-Ella, the Sanitarium of Ceylon. This delightful spot is situated on the southern half of the island, fifty miles from the sea-coast in a direct line, and is a table-land at an elevation of 6200 feet, surrounded by lofty hills, which are covered with jungle to their very summits, the highest, named Pedro-talla-gala, being the loftiest spot in Ceylon, and rising 2000 feet above the Nuwara-Ella plain.

In the salubrity of its climate this Sanitarium is perhaps unsurpassed by any within the tropics. Here, in the immediate neighbourhood of the equator, even solar heat is rarely unpleasant; while in the shade the atmosphere is generally much below that of an English summer.

This climate, however, though delightful after the heat of the coast, though wonderful and invaluable within the tropics, has no pretensions to be considered English; the chief sanitary advantage to be derived from a temporary residence in it being more the prevention than the cure of disease—rather the strengthening of a debilitated constitution than the removal of organic tropical complaints.

Nuwara-Ella is within easy reach of the coast of Ceylon, being 112 miles from Colombo, the maritime capital, and 72 more (or 184 in all) from the great *entre-pot* of steam communication in the East, Point-de-Galle. Of this distance, the whole of which is by a splendid carriage road, equal to any in England, 144 miles, viz. from Galle to Kandy, can be performed in the daily and comfortable mail-coaches; and for the remaining 44 miles either wheel conveyances or riding horses are easily and cheaply procurable.

This station, besides its barracks for troops both healthy and convalescent, and the offices of its resident civil functionary, viz., the Catcherry, the Court-house, the Gaol, &c., boasts of a handsome and lately erected church (of which we append a View, showing its eastern aspect, sketched by Mr. J. Northmore, district Judge of Cornelegia, in the Island), with a permanent clergyman; a neat and well stocked library, also shown in the Sketch; a capital hotel, several boarding-houses, and the numerous and tasteful villas of the wealthy of the colony; not to speak of its large native bazaar. Indeed, distinguished residents in Calcutta and other parts of India do not disdain, some to possess houses in, and many to visit, the most accessible, cheapest, and perhaps healthiest of the Sanatoria of India.

We may add, that one of the largest rivers in Ceylon, the Maha-vella-ganga, though unfortunately but little available for commercial purposes, takes its rise at Nuwara-Ella, through whose plain it meanders in the most picturesque manner.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, February 29.—First Sunday in Lent.

MONDAY, March 1.—Hare-hunting ends.

TUESDAY, 2.—John Wesley died, 1791.

WEDNESDAY, 3.—Boileau died, 1711. Otway born, 1651.

THURSDAY, 4.—Saladin died, 1193.

FRIDAY, 5.—Battle of Barossa, 1811.

SATURDAY, 6.—Michael Angelo born, 1475.

#### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 6, 1852.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
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ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET.—Under the Management of Mr. CHARLES KEAN.—MONDAY, MARCH 1, will be performed Shakspeare's Historical Play of KING JOHN, and also the two parts of the Patriotic Play of TUDOR, Tuesday, 2, the Corsican Brothers, with To Parents and Guardians, Wednesday, 3, Shakspeare's Historical Play of KING JOHN, and To Parents and Guardians, Thursday, 4, The Corsican Brothers, with the Swiss Cottage, and To Parents and Guardians, Friday, 5, Shakspeare's Historical Play of KING JOHN, and To Parents and Guardians, Saturday, 6, the Corsican Brothers, with (first time) a new farce, entitled Our Clerks, or No 3, Pump Court, Temple, and Betsy Baker.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—LAST NIGHT but TWO of Mlle DEJAZET.—ON MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 1, the favou'ree Comédie-Variétés de LA DOUANIÈRE DE BRIBNÉE, with other attractive Entertainments, in which M. Lafon and Mlle Dejazet will perform. Mr MITCHELL respectfully announces that the engagement of Mlle Dejazet must unavoidably terminate in the ensuing week, and, in consequence of the numerous demands for a second representation, Les Provinces Armes de Richelieu will be repeated on Wednesday next, March 3. Le Chevalier de Matignon, M. Lafon, M. Du Richelieu, M. Dejazet. The engagement of Mlle Dejazet will be immediately succeeded by those of M. Frederick Lemaitre and M. de Clarisse, whose performances will commence on Monday, March 8, and subsequent arrangements will include the services of the eminent Artists M. Regnier, Mlle Denain, Mlle Maquet, Mdlle Solé, M. Paul Labé, Mlle Rose Chéri, and M. Numa. Boxes and Stalls may be secured at Mr MITCHELL's Royal Library, 33 Old Bond-street.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr W. BATTY.—ON TUESDAY, MARCH 2, and during the week, will be presented a new Grand Spectacle, entitled TANCREDI; or, the Triumph of the Crusaders, from the pen of J. Kingdon, Esq., which has been some months in preparation, and in the production of which neither cost nor pains have been spared. After which, the first appearance of the most wonderful artis of the day, the NICHOLAS FAMILY, who will introduce their admired drawing-room entertainments. To be followed by Batty's brilliant SCENES of the ARCHA. The whole concluding with a laughable Farce.—Tickets may be had at the Box-offices from 11 till 4 daily.

ROYAL MARIONETTE THEATRE, Adelaide-street, West Strand.—Another New PIece.—ON MONDAY, MARCH 1, and every Evening during the Week—an Introductory Address by Mr. Albany Brown, THE MANAGER'S ROOM; with Songs by Signor Barbieri Alseni and Signor Bartone. After which, for the First Time, an entirely new laughable Comedette, by Hugo Vamo, Esq., entitled POLL PRACTICE; or, the Secrets of Suffrage. To be followed by the Neapolitan Grotesque Divertissement of ALESSANDRO FORTUNATO, with the frolics of Saltarello and Pierrot. To conclude with the Infatual Opera, THE UNITED SERVICES.—Doors to open at half past Seven, and commence at Eight o'clock. A MORNING JUVENILE PERFORMANCE on Wednesday and Saturday next. Doors to open at half past Two, and commence at Three o'clock. Private Boxes and Stalls to be had at the Box-office of the Theatre, and of all the principal Librarians.

MR. LUCAS respectfully announces the ANNUAL SERIES of MUSICAL EVENINGS for CLASSICAL CHAMBER COMPOSITIONS will take place at his residence, No. 51, Berners-street, on WEDNESDAYS, MARCH 10th and 21st, MAY 5th and 19th; To commence at half past 8 o'clock. Violins, M. Stinton and Mr Blagrove; Viola, M. Hill; Violoncello, Mr Lucas; assisted by other Eminent Artists. Subscription One Guinea. Tickets to be obtained at No 51, Berners-street.

THE ENGLISH GLEE and MADRIGAL UNION.—WILLIS'S ROOMS, ST. JAMES'S.—Under the patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty.—Mrs. Endersohn, Miss Williams, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Francis, Mr. Land, and Mr. H. Phillips beg to announce, in complice with general desire, a second Series of FOUR EVENING CONCERTS, on Monday, March 1st, 8th, 15th, and 22d; commencing at half past 8. Reserved seats, 5s; unreserved, 3s; stalls, numbered, 7s. Subscription to stalls, 2s. Tickets at Mr. Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street, and all the principal Music-sellers.

MR. KIALLMARK has the honour to announce that he will give THREE PERFORMANCES of CLASSICAL and MODERN PIANOFORTE MUSIC, at the NEW REHEARSAL ROOMS, on MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 8 and TUESDAYS, MARCH 23 and APRIL 10, to commence at 8 o'clock precisely, at which he will be assisted by the following distinguished Artists:—Madame Louisa and Susan Pyne, Ferraris, Baxier, Messrs. Stoffregen and Verheyen, Instrum. Artists—Messrs. Kiallmark, Frederic Chatron, Bagoni, Melique, Watt, Schmitt, Demunk, Goodman, Bottesini, Gran Cooke Jarrett, &c.—Tickets for the series. One Guinea; Single Reserved Seats, 10s; Single Tickets, 7s; to be had at the principal Music Warehouses, and of Mr. Kiallmark, 32a, Fitzroy-square.

EXETER-HALL.—BRAHAM'S LAST APPEARANCE but SIX.—ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, MARCH 24, at the First of the LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS, Season 1851, the world-renowned and unrivaled veteran Tenor, Mr. BRAHAM, Senr., will appear for positively the last time but six, when he will sing—last for the last time, Grand Scene, "Simon's lament on loss of sight," "Total Eclipse," Handel's "Id. Song," "The Old English Gentleman," 3d Scotch Song (for the last time), "A man is a man for a' that," and the celebrated "Bay of Biscay," for the last time but one.—Tickets, 1s and 2s; reserved seats, 4s; stalls, 7s; may be had at the Ticket-office, adjoining Exeter-Hall; of Mr. ALLCROFT, 15, New Bond-street (next to Long's Hotel); and of all Music-sellers.

MRS. FANNY KEMBLE'S LAST READING.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, FEB 28, HENRY VIII, being POSITIVELY MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST APPEARANCE IN LONDON.—The Reading to commence at half past Eight o'clock. Doors open half an hour previous.—Mr. Mitchell has the honour to announce, that, in consequence of the great demand for a repetition of the "Midsummer Night's Dream," Mrs. FANNY KEMBLE will repeat the Reading of "Midsummer Night's Dream," accompanied by the performance of Mendelssohn's Music, during the ensuing Month, at the termination of her provincial engagements, of which due notice will be given. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 23, Old Bond-street. Also at the principal Libraries and Musicalsellers, and at the Box-office.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—Last Two Nights at Crosby Hall, and Second Night at the Baye Arma, St. John's Wood, which was attended on Tuesday last by an exceedingly fashionable audience of more than 700 persons. Mr. Love will appear again at Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street, on Monday, March 1. On Tuesday, March 2, he will make his second appearance at the Baye Arma, St. John's Wood. He will present his Entertainment, entitled LOVE'S LENTEN LUCUBRATIONS, with Vocal Extracts, &c. To be followed by PAST TEN O'CLOCK, AND A CLOUDY NIGHT, or the Watchman, and other Entertainments. Pianoforte, Herr Lutz. Doors open at Half-past Seven; begin at Eight.—Stalls, 3s; Hall, 2s; Gallery, 1s. On Wednesday, March 3, at the Rosemary Branch, Peckham; on Tuesday, March 9, at the Lecture Hall, Croydon; on Wednesday, March 10, at the Town-hall, Brentford; on Wednesday, March 17, at the Horns, Kensington.

PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON.—Now ready at all the libraries, the LIFE and WORKS of LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, PRESIDENT of the FRENCH REPUBLIC. The political and historical writings of Prince Louis Napoleon, published at various periods of his life, are invested with peculiar importance at the present moment, when such that they foreshadowed the destinies of France. His accession, and when that the suggestion in regard to European policy forms part of a grave and interesting problem which has to be solved. These works are now first produced in a collected form, with notes. They are preceded by a copious original memoir of the Prince, brought down to the last act of his eventful career. 3 vols 8vo, with portrait, handsomely bound in cloth, one guinea.—227, Strand, February 20.

NEW SERIAL WORK BY MR. CHARLES DICKENS.  
This day is published, price One Shilling, the First Monthly Number of  
**BLEAK HOUSE.** By CHARLES DICKENS.  
With Illustrations by H. K. BROWNE.  
To be completed in Twenty Monthly Numbers, uniform with "David Copperfield," &c.  
BRADBURY AND EVANS, 11, Bouvierie-street.

NEW SPORTING WORK, WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY JOHN LEECH.  
This day is published, the Third Number (to be completed in Twelve, price is each) of  
**M. R. SPONGE'S SPORTING TOUR.** By the Author of  
"Handley Cross," "Jorrocks's Jaunts," &c. Illustrated with one Coloured Engraving  
and numerous Woodcuts by JOHN LEECH.  
BRADBURY AND EVANS, 11, Bouvierie-street.

ROBIN'S SOIRES PARISIENNES et FANTASTIQUES,  
232, Piccadilly.—EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'clock, M. and Madame Robin will repeat their intimate Soires; and during Lent, as previously arranged last season, every Thursday (instead of Wednesday) a Morning Performance at Half past Two. Children under 12 years of age half-price. Places may be secured as usual at all the principal Libraries and at the Box-office.

CALDWELL'S ASSEMBLY-ROOMS, Dean-street, Soho, capable of accommodating 2000 persons.—SOIRES DANSES every Night. Admission, 6d; per quarter, 2l 1s. Mr Caldwell undertakes to teach any Lady or Gentleman unacquainted with the routine of the Ball-Room to enter with grace and freedom, and take part in this Fashionable Amusement in Six Private Lessons, for 2l 1s. Class Nights are forming twice a week. The next LONG QUADRILLE NIGHT will take place on TUESDAY, March 30. Admission, 1s.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.—Camberwell, St. John's Wood, Hackney.—Rev. P. FISKE will give a LECTURE upon this newly-discovered science, and a series of extraordinary experiments upon persons who come forward from among the audience, who, in a perfectly wretched state, under the electric influence whatever, will have all their motions and sensations controlled, on MONDAY EVENING, at Camberwell-hall, Grove-lane, on Tuesday evening at Islington; on Thursday evening at the Assembly Rooms, Eyre Arms, St. John's Wood; on Friday evening at Hackney, at 8 o'clock.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL-MALL.—The GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS is OPEN daily, from Ten till Five. Admission, 1s; Catalogue, 1s. GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

H INDOSTAN.—This GRAND MOVING DIORAMA is now OPEN DAILY, at 12, 3, and 8 o'clock, at the ASIATIC GALLERY, Baker-street, Portman-square.—Admission, 1s, 2s, and 2s 6d. Painted by Mr. Phillips, Mr. Haig, and Mr. Knell. The Scenes arranged by Lieutenant-Colonel Luard, from his own and other Original Sketches. The Museum is open half an hour before each Exhibition.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—The HIPPOPOTAMUS presented by H. H. the Viceroy of Egypt, the ELEPHANT-CALF, and many recent additions, are exhibited daily.—Admission, 1s; on Mondays, 6d.

NATIONAL DEFENCES.—ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—An EXPLANATORY DESCRIPTION, by Mr. CRISP, of the PRUSSIAN MUSKET, the LANCASTER and MINIE RIFLES, the VARIOUS REVOLVERS, and other FIRE-ARMS, with the IMPROVED CONICAL BULLET, daily, at a Quarter to Three o'clock, and at Half-past Eight in the Evening.—A MUSICAL CENTO being a Lecture on the Songs of Dublin by T. Thorpe Perd, Esq., on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday Evenings, at a Quarter to Eight o'clock.—LECTURE ON ASTRONOMY, by Dr. Bachofen, on Wednesday and Friday Evenings, at a Quarter to Eight o'clock.—LECTURES ON CHEMISTRY, by J. H. Pepper, Esq.—DISSOLVING VIEWS, &c.—Admission, 1s; Schools and Children under ten years of age, half-price.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can have their Volumes Bound in the appropriate Covers, Gilt Edged, at 5s per Volume, by sending them carriage paid, with Post-office order payable to LEIGHTON, SON, and HODGE, 13, Shoe-lane, London

On SATURDAY next, MARCH 6, will be published, with

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,  
A SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

ENGRAVINGS:—Panorama of the Great Exhibition, completed (Five Views) Gold Medal Presented by Prince Albert to the Executive Committee. British Institution Pictures:—"The Love-letter," by F. Goodall. "Mother and Child," by Lejeune.

\* \* \* This Supplement will contain, also, Memoirs of the New Premier, the Earl of Derby, and of the other Ministers. A Fall Report of the Great Chess Dinner, at Liverpool. The "Railway Note-book," by A. B. Keach. Page I. (with Illustrations). Reviews of New Books, &c.

On SATURDAY, 20th March, 1852, will be Published

A WHOLE SHEET  
OF THE  
MUSICAL SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1852.

The foreign policy of the Russell Administration, during the very short period in which it was deprived of the superintendence of Lord Palmerston, was characterised by at least one act of vigour highly creditable to the Government. Notice was given to the French President, that any attack upon the independence of Belgium—an attack evidently contemplated—would lead to the immediate occupation of the citadel of Antwerp by a British force of 10,000 men. It was also notified, if the public be correctly informed upon the facts, that this step was taken with the entire approbation and concurrence of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, who are severally and collectively prepared to maintain the independence of Belgium. It is remarkable, as showing the opinion entertained even by the absolute Monarch of Russia of the designs and character of the absolute Dictator of France, that the Emperor Nicholas, who for a period of twenty years has systematically refused to acknowledge the Belgian kingdom, has at length sent an Envoy to Brussels. The fact is highly significant; and, taken in conjunction with the notification made by Great Britain, appears to have had its influence on the mind of the French President. Perhaps, also, the unanimity with which the English press—the true representatives of English feeling and opinion, whatever Lord Derby and the members of the late Government may assert to the contrary—has spoken out on the question of the national defences, has not been without its influence in the councils of the Elysée, if there be councils in such a place. At all events, the Moniteur has been instructed to disclaim on the part of the French Government any intention of aggression upon the independence of surrounding states; and to declare that, so far from desiring a war, the whole attention of the President will be directed to the development of the internal prosperity of France. Europe will form its own conclusions on this point, and will look to the deeds and not to the words of the French potestate. It is not likely, whatever may be the changes which the downfall of the Russell Administration may produce in England, that it will lead to any change in the relations of this country towards France. While France confines herself to her own affairs, there can be no other sentiments in this country but those of friendship and good-will towards that gallant and oppressed people, and a hope that the reality of freedom may not always continue to elude their grasp. But neither a Whig nor a Tory Administration, nor any other, if another be possible, will abdicate its duty as the joint protector with the other powers of Europe of the independence of Belgium and Switzerland. Whatever may be the fatal necessities of the position into which ambition has thrust the French President, he will have to fight all Europe

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

HONG-KONG ARTILLERY.—The command of the Artillery at Hong Kong is again vacant; Lieutenant-Colonel Tomkyns, who was only appointed in 1851 to this command, having been accidentally killed during the fire there on the 29th December last.

The 85th Regiment has received orders to proceed to Portsmouth, to embark for the Mediterranean.

The following general officers have been placed upon the list of officers receiving rewards for distinguished service:—Major-General Peter Brown, £200 a year; Major-Generals Sir John Rolt, K.C.B., Bainbridge, C.B., T. E. Napier, C.B., N. Thorn, C.B., £100 a year each, in addition to their present allowance. The undermentioned general officers have been placed upon the list of general officers receiving the unattached pay of 25s. per diem:—Major-Generals Sir Richard England, K.C.B., Charles Middleton, Alexander Mackintosh, Joseph Patterson. A special allowance of £100 a year has been granted to the undermentioned lieutenant-colonels having the brevet of colonel upon half-pay, after thirty years' full-pay service:—Colonels James Chatterton, Lovell, Sir Michael Creagh, Pennefather, C.B., John Eden, C.B., Eaton Monins, William Cox, George Macdonald.

RESERVE NAVAL FORCE.—The return to the House of Commons, moved by Mr. Parker, which has just been printed, states that the Admiralty propose to raise by voluntary entry a "naval reserve" of able seamen, whose services will be available immediately in case of need. The reserve will consist of 200 petty officers of the first class, at £12 per annum each; of 800 of the second class, at £5; and 4000 able seamen, at £5. The petty officers must have served six years, the seamen three years, in the navy, and will be furnished with tickets of leave, are not liable to the ballot for militia while on the reserve. Two oars of this service will be equivalent to one year's service at sea for retiring on pension or admission into Greenwich Hospital. The total expense is estimated at £38,500.

Letters have been received from the *Alecto*, 6, steam sloop, Commander Lavie, bearing date Sierra Leone, January 24, having arrived there from the south coast. On the 6th of December the *Alecto* was fortunate enough to capture her first prize. The sloop was first seen at daybreak, on which the steamer went in pursuit, and, on approaching, fired a blank cartridge to make her heave to; but this not having the desired effect, a shot was fired which fell pretty close, and, probably fancying the next might be closer than agreeable, she hove to. A boat was manned, and sent to take possession of the prize, on board of which we found 64 slaves.

STATIONS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.—At Gibraltar, the Janus; at Malta, the Queen, Ceylon, *Trafalgar*, Albion, Venetian, Superb, *Bellerophon*, Hercules, *Phaeton*, Terrible, Scourge, Caradoc, Ardent; at Corfu, the *Indomitable*; at Genoa, the *Sputnik*. In the heavy gale of the 21st, the squadron suffered severely. *Bellerophon* sprung her forecastle; *Trafalgar* also sprung hers, and, her rudder being disabled, she fel on the *Albion*, and did some damage, her whisker going through the *Albion's* bow-pole.

THE KAFFIR WAR.—On Monday were printed, by order of the House of Commons, two returns obtained by Sir William Molyneux respecting South Africa. It appears from an examination of the first return, that in 1850 the number of Royal Artillery at the Cape of Good Hope was 204, and that in 1843 the number was 156. Of officers of the Royal Engineers, in 1843, there were 7, and of the Sappers and Miners there were 93 men; whilst in 1850 the officers of the Engineers numbered 10, and of the Sappers and Miners there were 202 men. From the second return it appears that in 1850 the rank and file numbered 4068, whereas the number in 1843 was 2634. The net expenditure for military, civil, and naval establishments in 1849-50 was £292,819 4s. 7d.; and in 1843-44 the amount was £316,076 8s. 9d.

We are requested to state that it was not the *Bloodhound*, but the *Teaser*, that grounded in the attack on Lagos.

LORD CLARENCE PAGET'S PLAN OF RIFLE CANNON.—On Wednesday last Lord Clarence Paget, Sir Thomas Dwnnan, and a great number of the officers of the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and 4th Light Dragoons, assembled in the marshes at two o'clock p.m., to witness experiments with rifle cannon. The shot and shells fired from the rifle cannon were constructed on Lord Clarence Paget's plan. They are made of cast iron, of a conical or saucer-shaped, and having attached at their base a ring of lead rather more than half an inch in thickness, and about two inches in depth, which, when fixed, projects nearly an inch beyond the iron of the shot and shell, forming a hollow similar to the bottom of a common black bottle. The outside of the lead is cut with three threads of a circular character, similar to the threads of a sharp screw, which renders the shot and shells easy to ram home; and, when fired, the lead expands and fills the four grooves, each about an inch in breadth, by nearly an eighth of an inch in depth. The firing took place from two 9-pounder field battery guns, one supplied with the usual field battery 9-pounder service, a solid shot of 9 lb. weight, and a charge of 3 lb. weight of powder, at a range of 1000 yards. The other, the rifle cannon, was supplied with Lord Clarence Paget's conical shot, which, from their elongated shape, weighed 15 lb. 6 oz. each, and the charge of powder was only one pound weight. When the firing took place with the rifle cannon it was difficult to ascertain the result, as the lead part generally became detached during the flight of the projectile, and striking the ground at from 600 to 700 yards distant, the movement of the iron part was lost sight of, as it did not appear to strike the target or enter the mound behind it. A light 3-pounder field battery gun rifled in a similar manner to the 9-pounder cannon, but with less depth of groove, was then taken to within 300 yards of the target, and fired with shells made on Lord Clarence Paget's plan, having a common percussion cap placed on a nipple, and the second round entered the target near the centre, bursting immediately on striking the bullet behind, throwing down the target and burying the iron part of the shell in the massive hard wood. The experiments were concluded on firing the two shells from the 3-pounder rifle cannon.

## THE VALUE OF THE BAYONET AS A WEAPON OF OFFENCE.

A discussion has been raised lately in the columns of the *Times* as to the value of the bayonet in attack, in consequence of Sir Charles James Napier having called it in his recent pamphlet "the Queen of weapons." A correspondent who signs himself "Medicaster" writes, from St. Bartholomew's, to say:—"The evidence of an army surgeon ought to have some weight in settling the relative efficiency of weapons of destruction; and it is notorious that army surgeons will tell you that they have scarcely ever seen a bayonet wound. At all events, Mr. Guile's evidence (which I enclose from the *Lancet* of Saturday, Feb. 14) is to this effect, and his experience in this branch of surgery is wider than perhaps that of any one else:—

"Extract from Lecture by G. J. Guthrie, Esq., F.R.S.

"A great delusion is cherished in Great Britain on the subject of the bayonet—a sort of monomania very gratifying to the national vanity, but not quite in accordance with matter of fact. Opposing regiments formed in line and charging with fixed bayonets never meet and struggle head to hand and foot to foot; and this for the best possible reason, that one side turns round and runs away as soon as the other comes close enough to do mischief. The battle of Maida is usually referred to as a remarkable instance of a bayonet fight; nevertheless the sufferers, whether killed or wounded, English or French, suffered from bullets, not bayonets. Wounds from bayonets were not less rare in the Peninsular war. It may be that all those who were bayoneted were killed, yet their bodies were seldom found."

In reply to this, General Sir John Scott Lillie, after admitting the great value of any opinion on the subject from so experienced a military surgeon as Mr. Guthrie, says:—

"As an old soldier who witnessed the greater part of the battles and sieges which took place during those wars, I can confirm, as to the fields of battle, this statement of the army surgeons as regards the hospitals, as I never witnessed a bayonet wound or two hostile lines come in contact, for this simple reason—that one party gave way, overcome by its fears of this weapon, before it was physically vanquished. But this fact does not by any means tend to controvert Sir Charles Napier's reasons for championing the bayonet as the Queen of weapons; it tends, in my humble opinion, rather to support those reasons, as, when the great object in warfare is to make the enemy show his back as expeditiously as possible, the weapon that will tend the most effectually towards the accomplishment of this object ought to be regarded as the most efficient. Under these circumstances, I would recommend those amateur sportsmen who are desirous of making game of the enemy in the event of an invasion, to think more of the bayonet and coming to close quarters than of rifle shooting at long distances, averaging, as some of your correspondents assert, from half to three-quarters of a mile. Sharpshooters covering the front of a line may annoy themselves in this manner as the enemy approaches, but the corps that mean to make him show his back should be concealed behind the summit or brow of an undulating plain, well selected across his line of march, and wait patiently until he arrives within 50 yards of the top, then suddenly appear in line, fire a wide directed volley into his columns, and charge through the smoke, and, when the atmosphere becomes clear, the backs of their foes will be discerned descending much more rapidly than they ascended, all from the fears of the bayonet." Therefore, in my humble opinion, and with all due respect for "Medicaster's" statements, Sir Charles Napier is right in designating it "the Queen of weapons."

THE "AMAZON."—It appears by the correspondence which has taken place between the Lords of the Admiralty and Admiral Ommanney relative to the loss of the *Amazon*, which correspondence was printed on Wednesday by order of the House of Commons, at the instance of Lord Nas, that the admiral defends himself from the charge of negligence in not at once sending a steamer to search for the missing passengers, on the ground that the agent of the Royal Mail Steam-packet Company left him in a state of total ignorance of the event; and that all the passengers who arrived at Plymouth went to London without bringing him any intelligence of it. He further states, that it would have been contrary to the regulations of the service if he had despatched a steamer, when urged to do so by the Rev. Mr. Warburton, without the sanction of the Admiralty. If this be so, the sooner the "regulations of the service" are revised, the better.

Between twenty and thirty acres of furze were on fire near Hythe, in Hants, on Tuesday night. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The fire illuminated the sky for miles round.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

THE MILITIA.—On Tuesday a very large meeting was held at Broadmead Rooms, Bristol, to consider the proposition for embodying the local militia; Robert Charlton, Esq., presided. On the platform were several of the leading members of the Society of Friends. Resolutions were adopted disapproving of the calling out of the militia at a time when the late Ministers assured the country that the nation was on terms of perfect amity with all foreign powers.

SEVEN LIVES LOST BY THE INUNDATION OF A COAL-PIT.—During the recent wet weather the water in the coal-mines near Rochdale had accumulated to such an extent, that on Wednesday evening, the 18th instant, between five and six o'clock, it suddenly burst through into the main drift of Messrs. Roscos & Lock's mine whilst the colliers were at work. Two of the colliers being near the shaft, and hearing the noise of the rushing water, with great difficulty succeeded in reaching the cage, and were wound up in safety. Two other men and two boys who were in the upper part of the mine retreated along the driftway, from which they were unable to escape in time, and were rapidly pursued by the rising water. On reaching the top of the driftway their further progress was prevented, and they were compelled to watch in agonising suspense the gradual approach of the water to within a few inches of the places where they stood, awaiting the doom which appeared inevitable. After remaining in this perilous situation upwards of six hours they were enabled to escape, through the subsiding of the water. There were still five boys and three men in the mine, for whose fate the most fearful apprehensions were excited. The lifeless bodies of Robert Shepherd and Samuel Woistholme were recovered on the following day. The former was thirty years of age, and has left a widow and four children. His body was much cut and bruised. Woistholme was a boy, 16 years of age. The names of the others are Benjamin Shepherd, aged 12 (son of Robert Shepherd); W. Gates, 30; T. Lees, 30 (both married men with families); and three brothers. Minny Howarth, 18; Robert, 14; and Noah, 16; sons of a farmer in the neighbourhood. Another man, whose name we do not know, was taken out alive on Thursday, but five of the above persons have yet to be accounted for. The pit is 54 yards deep, and the length of the main drift is 260 yards.

ACCIDENT FROM THE EXPLOSION OF A STEAM-BOILER.—On Monday morning a deplorable accident occurred at West-hill, Oldham, by the explosion of a steam-engine boiler, in a factory belonging to Messrs. Nuttall and Co., cotton-waste cleaners. The boiler, at the same time rising out of the brickwork, leaped into the air, and pitched forward alongside, and past the factory to a distance of 40 yards, whilst the back end of it, which was the part first giving way, was blown to a great height, passing over a double row of cottages at the west end of the factory. This part of the boiler was afterwards found 50 yards distant, and some of the bricks and cotton waste from the factory were found at upwards of 100 yards distant. The boiler-end, in its course, struck the tall chimney of the factory, and caused it unfortunately to fall over upon the nearest cottages, almost wholly destroying two of them, and killing one of the occupants, Mary Newton, who was at the time preparing her husband's dinner in the kitchen. She was assisted out of the cottage alive, but died within an hour afterwards, from bruises and scalds. Her son, a boy about eleven years old, was about fifteen yards from the door, having on his back the youngest child, 16 months old, and both of them were scalded. The child, Sarah Ann Newton, was also struck on the nose by a brick, and severely wounded. The little sufferer died very shortly afterwards. Mrs. Wright, a neighbour, was in Mrs. Newton's house, and also sustained a severe and dangerous blow on the forehead. James Howarth, the engine-fitter, was in the fireplace when the boiler exploded, and it went over his head; but he was knocked down by the brick-work, and received such severe injuries on the spine and other parts of the body that his recovery is not expected. John Gartside, who was working at a wheel in the factory, was struck with a brick, and so severely hurt that he is not likely to recover. Three of the cottages had their doors and windows destroyed. The boiler had only been put down twelve months, but was an old one patched up.

REPRESENTATION OF THE COUNTY OF DOWN.—Lord Castlereagh has addressed his constituents, stating it to be his intention to give up his seat for the county of Down at the next election. In his statement of reasons for taking that step, his Lordship says:—"Many reasons induce me to adopt this course; but by far the most important one is the conviction I entertain that I no longer enjoy the confidence of the leading interests of the county. My refusal to concurred with those who, after the Corn Laws had been repealed, were desirous of a return to protective duties; the conduct I pursued with reference to the question of Papal aggression; my support of the grant to Maynooth; and, finally, my approval of the principle of the various landlord and tenant bills which have been introduced into Parliament, appear to have altered the political relations which existed between many of my supporters and myself." The noble Lord further adds, that he still maintains his opinions on those questions.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.—On Tuesday the spring commencements were opened at Trinity College. The usual dinner was given on the occasion. The Lord-Lieutenant honoured the company with his presence on the occasion. Amongst the persons honoured with degrees was the Right Hon. Fras. Blackburne, LL.D., who has been offered the Lord Chancellorship of Ireland under the new Ministry.

SOUTHAMPTON DOCK.—A half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of this company was held on Tuesday, when a dividend of 5s. per share for the half-year, clear of income tax, was declared out of net profits, after payment of the interest on debenture debt, preference stock, and all working expenses, repairs, &c., of £2401, which will leave a sum of £375 to be carried to the credit of the next dividend account.

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.—An aggregate meeting of the operatives and workmen of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers was held on Monday, at St. Martin's Hall. The notice convening the meeting having been read, Mr. Joseph Musto was called to the chair. The chairman congratulated them that no complaint had as yet been made against the conduct of the operative workmen, although they had been out of employment for nearly six weeks. Mr. Newton and Mr. Cunningham severally addressed the meeting, urging the necessity of their perseverance in the course they were pursuing, and ultimate success was certain. The declaration put forth by the employers for them to sign was denounced as a most arbitrary and unjust measure towards the operatives; and the conduct of the railway companies, who had engaged themselves on the side of the masters, was declared to be most mischievous. They should be met in a spirit of self-reliance by the society of engineers, and with that confidence which the Justice of their cause inspired. It was said that the strike had already cost the country £100,000. The establishment of co-operative workshops was determined upon, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That this meeting, believing it to be impossible, with justice to the operatives, to resume work while they are called on as the preliminary to doing so to sign a declaration which would take from them all power of combination and every vestige of independence, pledge themselves to remain firm in their refusal to consent to the terms endeavoured to be enforced upon them." According to the *Brighton Guardian*, twelve of the workmen employed at the Brighton Railway station, in consequence of their continuing to contribute on one day's wages per week towards the support of the strike funds who are members of the Amalgamated Society, have received notice of dismissal. Mr. D. Salomons, M.P., has contributed £21 to the fund for the relief of the unskilled labourers thrown out of employment by the strike.

The Duchess of Kent has given a donation of £50 for the benefit of the Holmfirth sufferers, and a donation of £100 to the Society for Improving the Dwellings of the Poor at Windsor.

In addition to the promotions already noticed in the *Gazette* of Friday week, for the destruction of Lagos, the Admiralty have promoted the engineers in charge on board the *Bloodhound* and *Teaser*, viz. Mr. William N. Covey and Mr. George S. Thunder, first-class assistants, to be acting third-class chief engineers, who will be confirmed on passing the necessary examinations.

Mr. Morrison, of the firm of Morrison, Dillon, and Co., warehousemen, of Fore-street, City, is in treaty for the splendid estate of Appuldurcombe, in the Isle of Wight, the property of the Earl of Yarborough. Its value is estimated at £150,000.

We understand that the office of Dean of the Arches, vacant by the death of Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, has been conferred on Sir John Dodson, Queen's Advocate. Dr. Twiss has been nominated Queen's Advocate.

On Tuesday afternoon there was an unusual high tide, caused chiefly by the wind blowing fresh during the last two days from the eastward. Most of the cellars in the lower parts of Wapping, Rotherhithe, and Bankside were completely inundated, and considerable damage was done to property belonging to the poor people residing in the habitations. At five o'clock the steamers had some difficulty in passing under the bridges, especially the side arches of Westminster and Blackfriars.

The electric telegraph is now in operation between London and Bath, and in about a week it will be finished to Bristol, when operations will be immediately commenced to carry it on to Exeter, thereby connecting London and Plymouth.

There are seven French emigrants now residing at Jersey, victims of the late *coup d'état* of M. Bonaparte. One of them is a notary's clerk by profession, three are commercial men, the other three are an architect, an advocate, and a surgeon. They are all from the department of the Sarthe.

Dr. Murray, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, was on Monday night suddenly struck with paralysis, from which there is little chance of his recovery, as the venerable prelate has attained the patriarchal age of 83. He had presided at the religious services over the remains of the late Mr. Shell, in the Jesuits' Church, and appeared in his usual health.

The Princess Naraki, grand-daughter of the Emperor Nicholas of Russia, arrived in Valenciennes (France) on Tuesday week, accompanied by the Lady Superior of the order of St. Vincent de Paul; the object of her visit being to become a member of the Sisters of Providence. During a journey to Paris, after the death of her father, she abjured the Russian-Greek faith, and became a Catholic. The Princess was educated by the exemplary life of the sisters of the congregation of St. Vincent de Paul, and she has resolved to finish her life among them.

Her Majesty's steamer *Sprightly* arrived at Kingstown harbour on Saturday evening with the remains of the late R. L. Shell. About midnight they were conveyed in a hearse to Dublin, and placed in the Jesuits' chapel in Upper Gardner-street. On Monday a solemn office of high mass was celebrated over the remains by Archbishop Murray and several other Roman Catholic dignitaries.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

COLONIAL BISHOPS.—Mr. Gladstone has just brought in a bill to relieve bishops in the colonies in communion with the Established Church, and the clergy and laity in communion with them, from legal oaths and disabilities affecting the management of their church affairs. The bill provides that bishops in Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Prince Edward's Island, the Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Van Diemen's Land, and Western Australia, may meet together from time to time to make all such regulations as may be held necessary for the better conduct of their ecclesiastical affairs, but they are not in any case to impose temporal penalties.

APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have been made:—*Rectories*: The Rev. J. T. Bayham, to the rectory of Charlton, Dover; the Rev. George Wallis Garland, to the rectory of Langton-Matravers, Dorset. *Vicarages*: The Rev. John F. Lingham, to the vicarage of Margate; the Rev. William Walker, to the vicarage of Bardney, Lincolnshire; the Rev. Harry Dupuis, to the vicarage of Kingston-upon-Thames, with Richmond, Surrey; the Rev. John Charles Frederick Vincent, to the head-mastership of Norwich Grammar School.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and regard:—The Rev. John Palmer Firman, perpetual curate of Rode, Cheshire, from his pupils; the Rev. E. H. Browne, the late very excellent and able vice-principal of St. David's College, Lampeter, from pupils and friends; the Rev. J. A. Page, incumbent, from the congregation of Tintwistle church; the Rev. William Steele, from his rector, parishioners, and friends, upon leaving the curacy of Cortesmore and Barrow; the Rev. Thomas Douglas, B.A., curate of St. Peter's Church, Ashton-under-Lyne, a gold watch, &c., together with a purse of 40 guineas, as a token of esteem and regard, by the congregation.

## THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—RIVER FRONT.

THE New Palace of Parliament, at Westminster, has been described as "one of the most magnificent buildings ever erected continuously in Europe," and as "probably the largest Gothic edifice in the world." The entire plan covers at least twice the site of the old Palace of Westminster, about half the ground occupied being taken from the river. The extent and richness of the East or River Front, which may be considered the principal, is shown in the accompanying illustration, which includes the elaborate facade, 900 feet in length, divided into five principal compartments, panelled with tracery, and decorated with rows of statues and shields of arms of the Kings and Queens of England from the Conquest to the present time. The West or Land Front will, it is expected, surpass in picturesqueness either of the others: it will be of the same length as the River Front, but from the nature of the ground not in an uninterrupted line. The View before us, therefore, characterises pictorially the vast extent of the Palace, which covers an area of nearly nine acres. Still, the actual greatness of the work can only be appreciated by a careful examination of it part by part, an ascent of scaffolding, inspection of the means in operation, and comparison with other buildings."

The style and character of the structure—reminding us of the town-halls of the Low Countries, at Ypres, Ghent, Louvain, and Brussels—are well shown in the River Front. The stone employed for the external masonry is a magnesian limestone from Anston, in Yorkshire; close-grained, of a texture considerably harder than Portland, and somewhat warmer in colour. The River Terrace is of Aberdeen granite. The foundation of the building was commenced in 1839, by Messrs. Lea, of Chiswell-street. Messrs. Grissell and Peo undertook the first contract for the superstructure of the New Houses in 1840. It comprised the range of buildings fronting the river, with the returns next Westminster-bridge, and at the south end towards Abingdon-street. This building includes the residence for the Speaker, at the north end; the corresponding terminal towards the south being the residence for the Usher of the Black Rod. Between the two extremes, and comprising what are called the curtain portions, are the Libraries for the House of Peers (engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for February 14), and the Libraries for the House of Commons; in the intermediate centre are the Conference-room for the two Houses, Committee-rooms, &c. All this is on the principal floor, which is some 15 feet above the Terrace, or high-water mark. The whole of the floor above the Libraries, and looking over the river, is appropriated to Committee-rooms for the purposes of Parliament; the Peers occupying about one-third towards the south, and the Commons two-thirds towards the north. The House of Peers and House of Commons are situated in the rear of the front building, or that next the river, in the centre of the northern and southern halves of the plan, and are surrounded by courts and parliamentary offices. Their position will, however, be better understood by reference to the large plan published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 74.



THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—RIVER FRONT.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

Old woman to open the door to the enquirers who knocked from morning to night. She had received eighty letters and forty calls on the subject of emigration in one day. Mrs. Chisholm's success was owing not less to her common sense, her business-like habits and experience, than to her energetic philanthropy. Her plan was extremely simple. Every Monday evening she held meetings of intending emigrants at her small house, No. 3, Charlton Crescent, Islington, where they obtained information, and made acquaintance with each other. Groups were formed of from three to eight families, who co-operated for mutual assistance on the voyage. These groups each elected a representative, and these formed committees for a variety of useful objects on board. Instalments were taken as low as one shilling

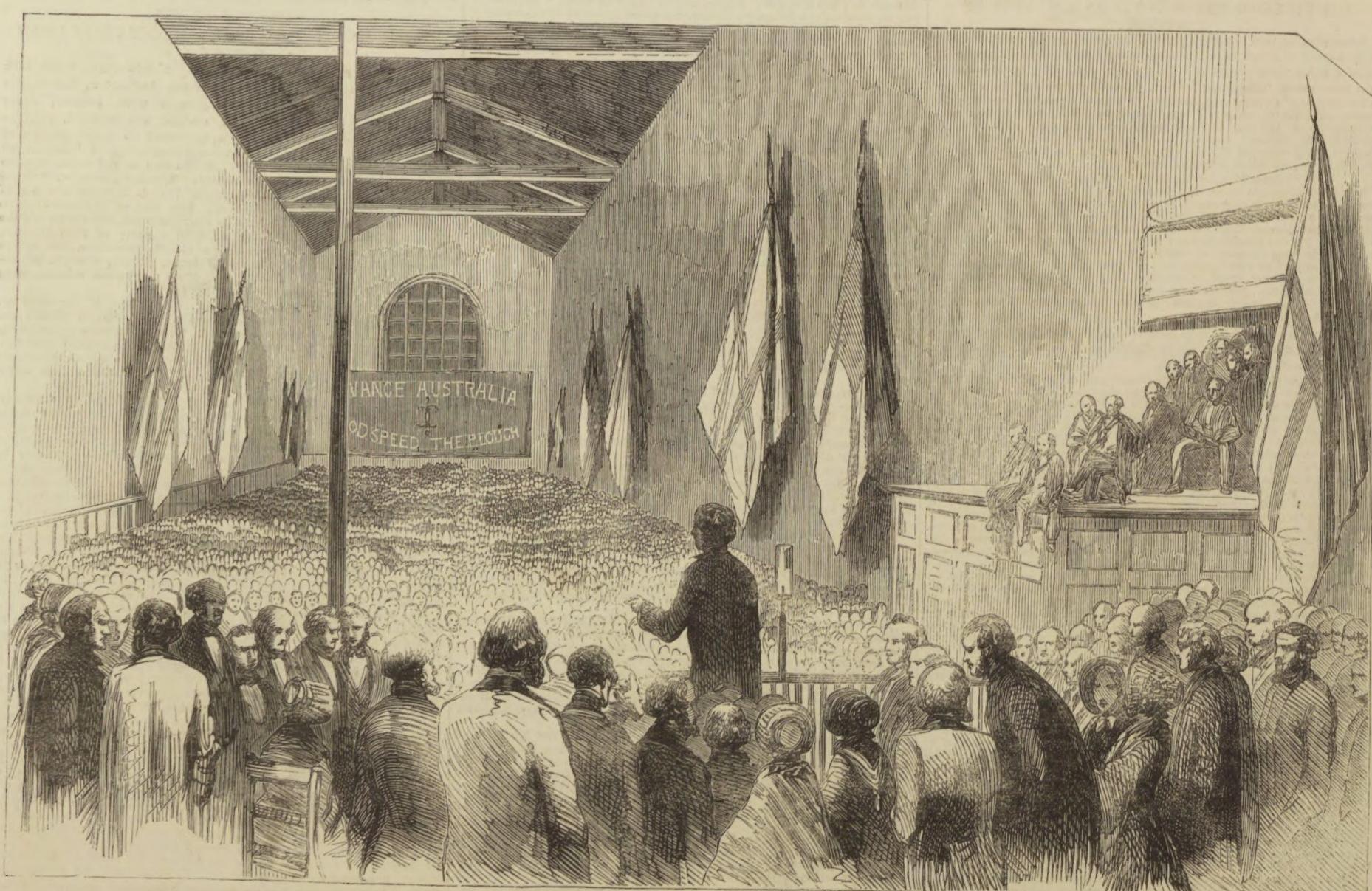
a week. When a sufficient number had paid up to justify the society in taking a ship, an economy was effected in the passage-money, while the best provisions, good ventilation, enclosed berths, and superior arrangement for the decent comfort of families and the protection of single girls and friendless children were secured. Every ship was an improvement on the preceding one; and the society aimed not only at assisting as many emigrants as possible, but at affording an example of model emigration. The success of the society was founded on the eleven years' experience of Mrs. Chisholm, of which he gave a rapid sketch.

In acknowledging a vote of thanks which was moved by Captain Carr, of Port Phillip, and Samuel Devonport, of South Australia, Mr. Sidney

Herbert stated that already all the theoretical objections to the working of the Society had proved unfounded. He had that morning received by post remittances on account of the loan to the emigrants by the Slains Castle. The accession of the Australian city merchants to the committee would, by additional funds, largely increase the usefulness of the society.

With a vote of thanks to Lord Shaftesbury, and three cheers for Mrs. Chisholm, one of the most numerous and enthusiastic meetings on the subject of emigration ever held in the country separated.

The street was crowded with parties unable to obtain admission. About £4000 has been subscribed this week, to be advanced in loans to intending emigrants. Three ladies, who conceal their names, subscribed £300.



GROUP MEETING OF THE FAMILY COLONISATION LOAN SOCIETY.



PROCESSION OF LE BŒUF GRAS IN PARIS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

## THE LAST DAY'S HUNT OF THE SEASON AT CHANTILLY.

ON the 14th inst. closed the hunting season at Chantilly, and perhaps closed it for ever. The decree of the President of the Republic renders it imperative that this princely domain, the Melton of France, should be sold within a year; and as no one in France would purchase the entire property, when legal notice already given would render the title problematical, it is not improbable that it may be parcelled out and sold to those desperate speculators who would risk but little to obtain much.

There is no man conversant with French history who has not heard or read of Chantilly. Our own countryman, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, resided at Chantilly when that property belonged to the Constable of France, Montmorency.

"The brave Constable," says Lord Herbert, "testifying his regard for me, said he left his fair house at Chantilly to be commanded by me,

as well as his forests and chases, well stored with wild boar and stag, and that I might hunt them when I pleased." And fair house it must have been, for it is described by the learned Lord as a great strong castle, joined together with bridges, and sumptuously furnished with hangings of silk and gold, rare pictures, statues, &c. And how much this house, together with the forest, has been valued by Princes, is evident from the fact that Charles V., the great Emperor, passing in the time of François I. from Spain into the Low Countries, was entertained by the Duke of Montmorency at Chantilly; and, after examining its beauties, he said, "I would willingly give one of my provinces in the Low Countries for such a place." Henry IV. of France was so desirous of this domain that he offered to exchange any of his houses, with much more land than the estate was worth, to obtain it.

The grand Condé, by marriage with the heiress of Montmorency, became the possessor of this splendid property. He was a great sportsman, as was the Duke of Bourbon, the last of that illustrious race, who kept three packs of hounds, and was the Nimrod of France. The me-

lancholy fate of his heir, the Duc d'Enghien, basely seized on neutral ground, and shot by torch-light in the ditch of Vincennes, needs no comment here. The Duke de Bourbon dying childless left Chantilly to the Duke d'Aumale, who like his predecessors encouraged the sports of the chase until the revolution of 1848; being forced to take shelter in England, he gave permission to the Count d'Hedouville to hunt his forests, which that nobleman has continued to do with a subscription pack of hounds, on the English plan, showing admirable sport to a numerous field of sportsmen, who were as much charmed by his urbanity of manner as delighted by the recreation itself. The last day's run, was a most remarkable one, having killed a noble stag after a run of three hours and a half.

No more, perhaps, will the merry horn of the huntsman resound through the woods of Chantilly. The dull heavy blow of the axe, the leveller of the forest, may drive the stag from its retreat, and the fox from its lair; nay, even the plough may pass over the verdant lawn, the romantic race-course, and even the place where the *château* now stands



HUNTING IN THE FOREST OF CHANTILLY.—THE LAST DAY OF THE SEASON.

thus obliterating for ever the remembrance of one of the most beautiful properties of France, where Emperors, Kings, and the highest dignitaries of the State have resided; and where the noble sport of hunting was maintained by every possessor even to the 14th of February, 1852.

#### PROCESSION OF THE BCEUF GRAS IN PARIS.

THE procession of the "fat ox," which has from time immemorial closed the pleasure of the Carnival, with its feasting, masking, and dancing, in Paris, was, up to the matter-of-fact days of the Revolution of 1848, the contribution of the butchers of the French metropolis to the gaieties of the season; but since that lamentable epoch the butchers have grown grave, and abstained from all such child's mummery; and the time-honoured procession of the emblem of good cheer might have passed for ever away, with the many other happy usages of the olden time which have ceased to be, if it were not that the professional caterers for public amusement have found their account in gratifying the popular taste in the matter; and, accordingly, the proprietors of the Hippodrome "organ'zad" (as the modern phrase has it) a *cortège carnavalesque*, which proceeded through the principal thoroughfares of Paris on Sunday, and again on Shrove Tuesday. The ox, whose portly dimensions obtained for him the honour of figuring the most conspicuous character on the occasion, was selected from amongst eleven others, and bore the classic name of Marius. On Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, the *cortège* issued from the Hippodrome in presence of an admiring and crowded attendance. The *cortège* was opened with the *fanfares* of trumpets: then came the Car of Industry, drawn by six white horses, and led by an allegorical personage representing France, and having at his side two persons, also allegorical, representing the arts and sciences. Behind the car banners were borne by operatives, who had volunteered for the duty. A band of military music preceded the Car of Agriculture, drawn by two oxen with gilded horns, and containing the Goddess that presides over the harvests, accompanied by her mythological *cortège*, and followed by banners borne by persons representing the various branches of the agricultural art. What principally attracted attention was a parterre of flowers containing the products of agriculture, and which to the spectator appeared to move of itself, but was in reality borne by four men who were concealed by drapery hanging to the ground. The animal himself destined to be the great ornament and the victim of the *cité*, was very fair to look upon. He moved along with much majesty: he was a fine specimen of his kind—large, but not too unwieldy, and well proportioned. The *cortège* stopped at the Elysée, the English Embassy, the Russian Embassy, the Foreign Office, and the hotels of the other Ministers, the Prefecture, and other public establishments, to receive the usual gratuity; and, having passed through the entire length of the Boulevards, the *bœuf gras* passed the night at the Arène, Rue de Lyon, where he remained till the day: when, after a second promenade, he was transferred to the *abattoir*, and his career terminated.

#### FOREIGN REFUGEES IN ENGLAND, AND ENGLISH TRAVELLERS ON THE CONTINENT.

Within the last week or two it has been generally rumoured, that, in consequence of the British Government not exercising over the foreign political refugees now in London as strict a surveillance as the Austrian Government thought requisite, Prince Schwarzenberg had addressed a despatch to the Austrian Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Count Bud-Schanenstein, threatening British travellers through the Austrian dominions with vexatious and annoying proceedings relative to passports and the like.

The rumour has proved to be correct, as may be seen from the despatch itself, which has been published this week. It is as follows:—

Vienna, Feb. 4, 1852.

Lord Granville has had the goodness to communicate to your Excellency the despatch which he addressed to the Earl of Westmoreland, under date of the 13th of January last, in answer to the protests (*réclamations*) which you, M. le Comte, were charged to present to the Government of her Britannic Majesty against the tolerance accorded in England to the revolutionary proceedings (*médes révolutionnaires*) of the political refugees who have found an asylum in that country.

The first part of this document (Lord Granville's despatch) turns on the high value which the English people attach to the right of asylum, and on the motives which hinder the British Government from thinking of (soigner à) restraining that right, by presenting an alien bill to Parliament.

We do not feel ourselves called upon to enter upon a controversy on the arguments employed in this part of the despatch of Lord Granville's, since we have never denied to England the exercise of the right of asylum in itself, any more than we have pretended to dictate to the British Government, which itself is the most competent judge, the means which it should employ to obviate the flagrant abuse of this right.

All that we have demanded of the British Government (and we shall not cease to demand it) is, that it shall so manage (*faire en sorte*) that the political refugees to whom it accords an asylum shall not be allowed to pursue, under the shadow of the hospitality which they enjoy, machinations openly hostile to the States of the Continent, and especially to Austria.

Lord Granville has been as good (*à bon'vouloir*) as to offer us, on this subject, an assurance that the British Government would not only regret, but would loudly condemn, all attempts on the part of the refugees to excite insurrection in their original country; that it would continue to watch (*surveiller*) the conduct of suspected refugees, and would seek by all legal means to hinder them from abusing—in the detriment of Governments in friendly alliance with Great Britain—the hospitality which the English laws so generously accord to them.

The Emperor, in noting down (*en prenant acte*) these assurances, has pleasure in thence deriving hope (*ame à puisez l'espoir*) that the British Government will henceforth know how to make more ample and rigorous use than it has hitherto done of the legal means at its disposal, and which it appears to judge sufficient to enable it to fulfil its international duties with regard to the proceedings of the refugees.

At any rate (*toutefois*), while waiting till these dispositions of the British Government are followed by deeds (*sont suivies d'effet*), the almost unlimited liberty of action which the refugees have hitherto enjoyed in England, with regard to the revolutionary plots that a great number of them do not cease hatching against the repose of the States of the Continent, imposes upon us, on our side, the duty of taking some measures of precaution tending to guard us against the annoyances (*inconvénients*) and dangers of which that liberty is the source.

The Imperial authorities will henceforth receive orders to "redouble" their vigilance with regard to travellers coming from England, and to execute strictly in relation to their passports the existing rules to which formerly, under the empire of other circumstances, it had become a habit to make frequent exceptions in favour of British subjects. The Imperial Government, moreover, reserves to itself the faculty of taking into consideration ulterior measures, if unhappily the need of them still makes itself felt.

Your Excellency is charged to read and give a copy of this despatch to Lord Granville.

The Belgian Chamber, at the request of the Ministers, has forbidden the stenographic writers who report the debates, and are paid by the state, to take part in the conduct or publication of any political periodical. The occasion of this injunction is the discovery made on the seizure of the *Bulletin Français*, that one of the Government reporters had co-operated in the preparation of that work.

The Brussels journals announce the death of Count Julien de Boarmé, the uncle of the Count de Boarmé who was recently exonerated for poisoning his brother-in-law. It will be remembered that, in consequence of this affair, Count Julien had resigned his seat in the Belgian Senate, but was re-elected almost unanimously.

We read in the *Prussian Gazette* of the 21st:—"The French Government has remonstrated against the decision regulating the navigation duties on the Rhine without consulting France. The Prussian Cabinet has replied that it was free to France to take part in the negotiations, but that there was no treaty that gave her the right to interfere in the commercial arrangements of Germany."

The Roman Government have sanctioned the introduction of postage stamps for the pre-payment of postage on letters. The stamp is about the size of the English postage stamp: and on it is a representation of the tiara and keys, the badge of papal dignity and power.

The Jews of Paris, headed by MM. d' Rothschild, and other prominent members of the sect, have just established a society at Paris for the study and propagation of the sacred sciences. Rooms have been taken in which religious instruction is given gratuitously to young men destined for the priesthood. A rabbi is attached to the establishment; and every Sunday M. Albert Cahn, a distinguished Oriental scholar, reads and explains passages from the Fathers of the Synagogue.

By a letter from Aden, dated the 24th of January, it appears that a few days previously a French brig, laden with sugar, left that port, having on board 150 coolies, to be conveyed to Bourbon (Réunion). The vessel had not got far on her voyage when the coolies murdered the captain and officers, ran the ship ashore, and escaped. The *Zenobia*, the last steamship launched by East India Company, which had just come into Aden, was preparing to go in pursuit of the murderers and to secure the brig.

Accounts from St. John's, Newfoundland, state that the herring fishery had proved a complete failure, owing to the cold weather.

The Belgian Government has authorised an English company to lay down an electric telegraph between Ostend and London.

Sir J. Paxton's designs for the New York Crystal Palace are seen in many of the public rooms of the city of New York, and much admired. Upwards of 50,000 dls. were raised on the 8th inst., among a few gentlemen, towards the erection of the structure.

It is said that the Earl of Shrewsbury has intimated his readiness to bestow the sum of £10,000 for the purpose of building and endowing a cathedral in Chester, for the purpose of worship according to the forms and ritual of the Roman Catholic Church. It is added, that his Lordship intends to appropriate a similar sum for the same object in Shrewsbury.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock, in numbers somewhat more fully than usual, in consequence of the expected explanation of Ministers.

##### MINISTERIAL EXPLANATION.

Shortly after five o'clock the Marquis of Lansdowne entered the House, and immediately proceeded to say that he was about to move that the order of the day which stood for the following Friday, for the appointment of a committee on the East India question, be discharged. Their Lordships must readily imagine the grounds of such a motion, as the circumstances connected with them were already known to them all—namely, that all her Majesty's present Ministers only held their several offices until their successors were appointed. In making this announcement he was most anxious to avoid the utterance of anything calculated to excite differences of opinion, or even to provoke any sort of discussion. He wished to abstain from taking such a course for various reasons, but especially in consequence of the absence of a noble Earl, a much valued friend of his, although a political opponent.

He had heard from that noble Lord, within the last hour, that he had accepted the office of First Minister of the Crown, and that he was now engaged in forming another Administration—a work, though it would be impossible for him (the Marquis of Lansdowne) to afford him any assistance in, yet in which he should be the very last man to create—were it even in his power to create—the slightest shadow of embarrassment. He believed that there were concealed in this country many anonymous Administrations ready to undertake the duty of conducting her Majesty's affairs, but only wanted a little encouragement to make themselves known. He had only to say that he had long been of opinion, and every hour that had passed during the last year had confirmed him in that opinion, that the retention of office by a Government which did not obtain that amount of support necessary to enable it to conduct with efficiency the administration of the affairs of this country was most unwise, for it not only caused to be useful, but actually became productive of evil to the country.

When the noble Lord at the head of the Government informed him on Saturday morning that he was disposed to resign into her Majesty's hands the trust confided to him, he (the noble Marquis) gave him his entire acquiescence in such a course; and he was authorised to state that the rest of his colleagues had unanimously concurred in the same opinion. He hoped he might be forgiven—considering the position in which he stood, and considering it most improbable that he would ever again address them from that bench—for referring to another subject. As long as he had life and health it would be considered by him a part of his duty to attend to the proceedings of this House, and to take part in the various important questions that might come before them in these times of a most eventful character, and which he was afraid would long continue eventful. The time, however, had arrived when he thought he might reasonably relieve from what he might call a compulsory attendance in that House. With that feeling, he could not sit down without thanking all his noble friends he saw around him, both personal and political, for the warmth and cordiality of that support which he had constantly received from them. He must also say, he felt deeply indebted to all the noble Lords opposite for the invariable kindness, courtesy, and forbearance which they had shown to him. He had now only to propose, that the House, on its rising, do adjourn to Friday. He made that motion after having had a communication with the noble Earl to whom he had just referred.

The Earl of Malmesbury said it would be unbecoming in him to make any remarks in reply to what had fallen from the noble Marquis. He, however, hoped he might be permitted to say that those with whom he was connected felt much pride and pleasure at the manner in which the noble Marquis alluded to them on the opposition side of the House, when engaged in fighting the political battles of the country. He could, on their part, wish the most perfect truth, reciprocate the observation when referring to the bearing of the noble Marquis and his colleagues on the Ministerial side of the House. He trusted that the words spoken by the noble Marquis would long be remembered by them, coming as they did from the very highest authority, and from a nobleman characterised both by great experience, dignity of bearing, and courtesy of manner. He had nothing more to say than to express his sincere hope that the noble Marquis might be able for many a year to come to occupy his seat in that House, which he had ever filled with dignity and honour, and that he might continue to afford them his valuable and important assistance in their proceedings; and that he might long be spared to give them his advice, and the value of the example of those virtues which have already shed a lustre upon that deliberative assembly.

The motion was then agreed to, with the understanding that their Lordships might meet from day to day to dispose of private business, if they should deem fit.—Adjourned.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock, when there was a very full House, attracted at that early hour by the expected Ministerial explanation. About half-past four o'clock Mr. Disraeli entered and took his seat in his usual place, on the front or leading Opposition bench. Sir F. Baring and Sir G. Grey immediately followed, and in a few minutes afterwards Lord John Russell, and took their seats on the Treasury bench, beside Mr. Hayter, Mr. C. Lewis, and some other of the subordinates of the outgoing Government, who had been present from the first. Lord Palmerston, who came down some quarter of an hour later, occupied a seat on the lower front bench below the gangway, on the Ministerial side of the House.

##### NEW MEMBER.

Mr. HEARD took the oaths and his seat, on his election for the borough of Kinsale, in the room of Mr. Hawes. The hon. member was introduced by Colonel Dunnas and Mr. Higgins.

Several private bills having been very speedily "disposed of,"

On the order of the day for the second reading of the

**SOUTH YORKSHIRE RAILWAY AND RIVER DUN COMPANY BILL.**

Lord GALWAY opposed the second reading, which he said the House had rejected on more than one previous occasion. It was a measure promoted by the Great Northern Company, who, having failed when it was brought forward in their own name, now substituted that of South Yorkshire. He moved as an amendment that the second reading be postponed for six months.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER supported the bill, which he denied was a Great Northern scheme. The object was to enable the South Yorkshire Company to connect their line with that part of the Great Northern line which ran parallel to the river Trent. Every landowner but one, and he was the agent of the noble Lord who last spoke, was in favour of the line.

After considerable discussion, carried on amidst the loudly-expressed impatience of the House, a division took place, when there appeared—For the second reading, 113; against it, 223: majority, 109. The bill was accordingly lost.

##### NOTICES OF MOTION.—MAYNOOTH.

Mr. SPOONER said that as it was impossible now that the motion which stood in his name relative to the College of Maynooth could come up on the day originally fixed for it, and as several of the Irish members had asked him to postpone it, he begged to be allowed to postpone it accordingly to an early day after Easter. (Cheers from the Ministerial benches.)

##### CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

Mr. HUME asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether, after the promise made in the last session to inquire, any steps had been taken for bringing the obelisk known under the name of Cleopatra's Needle, and which had been presented to George IV. by the late Mohammed Ali, Pacha of Egypt, to England?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that in the course of last year inquiries had been set on foot for the purpose of ascertaining whether the value of the obelisk was worth the expense of its removal, and that no decision had yet been come to on the matter.

##### MINISTERIAL EXPLANATION.

Lord J. RUSSELL here rose, and amidst the breathless attention of the House said—Sir, after the majority of last Friday night, the House will be prepared for the announcement which I now make. At a meeting of her Majesty's servants on Saturday, we considered what course it was incumbent on us to pursue. It appeared to us that it was impossible to carry on satisfactorily the business of the Government in this House, after the event of the preceding night. We considered the alternative of advising her Majesty to make use of her prerogative of dissolution, but we considered there were such grave objections to such a course, that we declined recommending it to the Crown. We therefore determined humbly to lay our resignation before her Majesty, which I accordingly did the same afternoon. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to accept our resignation, and has since sent for the Earl of Derby, who I understand has undertaken the task of forming a Government. We therefore hold our offices only until our successors are appointed by her Maj. stv. Sir, after this statement, I have no wish to recur to the various events which have taken place since the commencement of this session, and which may form, perhaps, the subject of debate hereafter. But I cannot conclude what I have to say on this occasion without expressing my sincere thanks to those who have supported her Majesty's Government, and who during upwards of five years have enabled me to support the burden to which I must confess, I was otherwise totally unequal. (Hear, hear.) Having their confidence, and having had the advantage of their support, I have been enabled during that period so to conduct affairs that we shall not leave any branch of our domestic and foreign relations in a situation of which we need be at all ashamed. (Ministerial cheers.) I wish further to say with respect to one of my colleagues, to whom I am peculiarly indebted, that it is to the temperate wisdom and respected character of Lord Lansdowne that we owe the facilities of being able to carry measures of great importance through the House of Lords, where a Ministry composed of the party to which I belong has not hitherto had the support of a majority. As I said, I do not wish to recur to past events, or dilate upon anything which might create a difference of opinion in this House. As to the future, I shall only say I shall think it my duty to oppose out of office, as I have opposed in office, any restoration of the corn or—(Renewed cheers)—whether under the name of protection or of revenue—(Renewed cheers)—to those who are entitled to exercise the franchise for the welfare of the country, believing that such extension will add to the strength and solidity of our Parliamentary system. (Hear, hear.) I will say further, that I shall use the little influence I may possess for the maintenance of the

blessings of peace. (Hear, hear.) I have only further to say, that since I came to the House I have had a communication from the Earl of Derby, stating that it is his wish, for the convenience of the official arrangements which he has been charged to make by her Majesty, that the House will adjourn to Friday next. In compliance with that wish, and for the promotion of the public convenience, I therefore move that the House at its rising adjourn to Friday next.

Mr. HUME said, that the course proposed by the noble Lord was the usual one on such occasions, and he rose simply to express a hope that the House, when it met on Friday, would have an opportunity of receiving from the new Ministers explanations of the policy they intended to pursue. (Laughter from the Opposition.) He said so, for he had heard it rumoured that the House would not meet again. He could not think that any such advantage would be taken on the part of those who were called to the administration of affairs, but that they would come forward and fairly state what their policy was. He was independent of both parties, and if they brought in good measures he would support them—(Laughter)—and if they brought in bad ones he would oppose them. His views, and of carrying out Free Trade beyond the extent to which it at present stands. If they wanted to restore the system of protection, let them not go to the country without having declared their intentions.

The motion was agreed to; and at twenty-five minutes to six o'clock the House rose, and adjourned to Friday.

#### THE LOCAL MILITIA BILL.

The following is the list of the division in the House of Commons, on Friday night week, the result of which put an end to the Russell Administration.

Resolution reported, "That the Chairman be directed to move the House, that leave be given to bring in a Bill to amend the Laws respecting the Local Militia."

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That leave be given to bring in a Bill to amend the Laws respecting the Local Militia" (Mr. Bernal). Amendment proposed to be made to the Question, by inserting after the word "amend" the words "and consolidate" (Viscount Palmerston). Question, "That the Amendment proposed to be made to the Question, by leaving out the word 'local'" (Viscount Palmerston). Question put, "That the word 'local' stand part of the Question." The House divided—Ayes, 125; Noes, 136.

##### MINORITY—AYES.

Adair, R A S	Fordyce, A D	Power, Dr
Acock, T	Forster, Matthew	Powell, Nicholas
Anson, Hon Gen	Fortescue, Chichester	Price, Sir Robert
Armstrong, Sir A	Fox, Wm Johnson	Riou, Edward Boyd
Baines, Lt H n M T	Gash, Charles	Rich, Henry
Baring, Rt Hon		

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

**IN RE JAMES ANDERSON, FORMERLY OF DRURY-LANE THEATRE, AN INSOLVENT.**—In this case Mr. Charles Drury, the registrar, has made his report, and the dividend under the insolvency occasioned by Drury-lane Theatre will be "ninepence three farthings" in the pound on debts proved to £5378. The money in court on which the dividend will be declared, and of which the creditors will have notice, is £222 4s. id. The matter had been several times before the registrar, and a discussion arose in respect to the sum on which a dividend was to be paid for the play called "The Old Love and the New." The registrar fixed the dividend on the amount claimed by the author.

In the case of Bogue v. Houlston, an injunction had been applied for in Vice-Chancellor Parker's Court, to restrain the defendants, Messrs. Holsten and Stoneman, the booksellers and publishers, from publishing a book entitled "Story Books for Young People by Aunt Mary. The comical History and tragical End of Reynard the Fox," published by the defendants, or any other work copied or colourably altered from any part of a book published by the plaintiff entitled "The Comical Creatures from Wurtemberg, including the Story of Reynard the Fox, with twenty illustrations drawn from the stuffed animals contributed by Herrmann Plonquet, of Stuttgart, at the Great Exhibition," wherein copyright existed. The facts of the case appeared in the last Number of our paper.

On Monday the Vice-Chancellor pronounced judgement. He said, upon an inspection of the designs, he had already come to the conclusion that the defendants had copied the illustrations and the names at the foot of each from those of the plaintiff's work, but it had been suggested, on behalf of the defendants, that the plaintiff had no title to the copyright in these illustrations, because he had not caused his name and the date of publication to be truly engraved at the foot of each print, according to the regulations of the 8 Geo. 2, c. 13. The interpretation clause of the 5th and 6th Vic. c. 45, declared that the word "book" should mean "every volume, part, or division of a volume, pamphlet, sheet of letterpress, sheet of music, map, chart, or plan, separately published." Doubtless, these words did not include prints or designs separately published; but when they formed part of a book, although the book included letterpress, the statute vested in the registered proprietor of the book the right to restrain any infringement of the copyright of the whole, including the designs, a though prints published separately might not be within the act of Victoria. The obvious construction of the act of 5 and 6 Vic., c. 45, appeared to him to be that where designs formed part of a book in which copyright existed, it extended to the designs as well as the letterpress. The court, therefore, must grant an injunction as the plaintiff asked, he, however, bringing an action if the defendants should require it.

In the Court of Exchequer, on Tuesday, an action was tried before the Lord Chief Baron and a common jury at Guildhall, in which a Miss Lowland was the plaintiff, and Mr. Charles Matthews, the comedian and lessee of the Lyceum Theatre, was the defendant. The plaintiff brought the action to recover the value of certain articles of dress supplied, and of the services rendered by her as mistress of the wardrobe, and dresser at the defendant's theatre (having been first engaged at the Lyceum in 1848). On the 19th of July she received a note from the defendant, formally discharging her, and her salary, of £4 a week, was paid up to the following Saturday. She, however, claimed in the present action £28, for eleven weeks' wages from the time of her dismissal, on the ground that her engagement was not a weekly one, but for the season. For the defendant it was contended that the plaintiff could not recover seven weeks' wages as for work done, since it had not been done. The form of action should have been for a wrongful dismissal. It was ultimately agreed that a jury should be withdrawn, the effect of which is that the action is at an end, and that each party pays its own costs.

**THE LAW OF ARREST.—IMPORTANT DECISION.**—An application was made on Tuesday to Mr. Commissioner Perry, at the Liverpool Bankruptcy Court, to discharge a Mr. William Bullock from custody, on the ground that he had been arrested upon a Sunday upon the assumed authority of the Absconding Debtors Act recently passed. The commissioner decided that the Absconding Debtors Act did not repeal the provision of Charles II.; consequently, the prisoner must be discharged.

**RELATIONS BETWEEN LAWYER AND CLIENT.**—A meeting of the members of the Law Amendment Society was held on Monday night, at the society's rooms, 21, Regent-street. Lord Brougham occupied the chair. Mr. Cranford read the amended report of the special committee on the relation between the bar, the attorney, and the client, which submitted, at its close, the following resolutions:—1. That any practice which has a tendency to prevent the public from obtaining the assistance of counsel except through the compulsory intervention of an attorney should be discontinued. 2. That so much of the 91st section of the Act of 9 and 10 Vic., c. 95, as prevents a barrister from advocating the causes of suitors in the county courts, "unless instructed by an attorney," should be repealed. 3. That attorneys should not be permitted to act as advocates in the superior courts. 4. That attorneys should be eligible to be called to the bar without any intermediate cessation from practice. 5. That counsel should be made responsible to their clients for *crassa negligencia*, breach of contract, and breach of confidence. 6. That a legal university, composed of the inns of court, and governed by an elected senate, should be established, and that such senate should have jurisdiction in all questions concerning the discipline and conduct of the bar. 7. That all candidates for admission to the degree of barrister should pass a public examination." Mr. M. D. Hill, Mr. Macnean, Mr. Pulling, and several other gentlemen having addressed the meeting, the motion for the reception of the report was agreed to. Mr. Fitzroy, M.P. for Lewes, moved the second resolution appended to the report of the committee—namely, "That so much of the 91st section of the Act of 9 and 10 Vict., c. 95, as prevents a barrister from advocating the causes of suitors in the county courts, "unless instructed by an attorney," should be repealed." Lord Brougham remarked that he understood there was a very general feeling at the bar in favour of the repeal. Mr. M. D. Hill seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.—Adjourned.

Dr. Twiss is appointed Vicar-General of the Province of Canterbury, in the room of Sir John Dodson, who is elevated to the office of Dean of the Arches and Judge of the Prebendaries Court, on the demise of the late Right Hon. Sir Herbert Jenner Fane, who had occupied the bench for eighteen years. The office of Queen's Advocate is at present vacant.

**RECTORSHIP OF MARISCHAL COLLEGE, ABERDEEN.**—It was stated that, at a meeting of the students of Marischal College, Aberdeen, held on Saturday last, Viscount Palmerston was nominated to the Lord Rectorship of that University, along with Lord Egerton, the present Rector. How the election will go is yet uncertain.

**THE ASSESSEORSHIP OF THE LIVERPOOL COURT OF PASSAGE.**—The appointment of Mr. Edward James, in place of Mr. Crompton, now Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench—one of the last acts of Lord Irwin as Chancellor—has, it is said, created general dissatisfaction in Liverpool.

**THE NATIONAL CLUB.**—We have been given to understand that the Committee of the National Club have purchased Alsa House (a very large mansion), opposite the Treasury, and in the immediate neighbourhood of Downing-street.

The Piedmontese Gazette publishes a statement, from which it appears that, from 1847 to 1851, 573 vessels, forming an aggregate of 41,650 tons, or an average of 73 tons per vessel, have been built in the dockyards of Piedmont.

A company, to which several English capitalists belong, is, says the Emancipation of Brussels, in negotiation with the Belgian Government for the construction of a direct line of railway from Brussels to Ghent.

A treaty between her Majesty and the Republic of New Granada, for the suppression of the slave trade, was signed at Bogota on the 2d of April, 1852.

The Memorial d'Amiens states that a sugar market is to be opened at Paria, at which the agents of the factories can transact business once a week.

A Royal decree has appeared in the official journal of Naples, declaring that from this time forth the Museo Borbonico, the Royal Library, the papyrus manuscripts of Herculaneum, the excavated relics of Pompeii, and other monuments of antiquity, cease to belong to the nation, and become, instead, the personal property of the Royal house!

The Queen has been pleased to direct that the honour of knighthood should be conferred upon Doctor Charles Nicholson, Speaker of the Legislative Council of New South Wales.

Prince Louis Napoleon has just sent, through the embassy in London, to Mr. J. Laurie, of Hyde-park-place, a magnificent gold box, which bears the following inscription:—"Presented by Prince Louis Napoleon, President of France, to John Laurie, Esq., of Hyde-park-place, magistrate of the counties of Middlesex and Essex, as a remembrance of the very gracious gifts received by him which belonged to the Emperor Napoleon.—1852."

A commission of inquiry, comprising the Hon. R. S. Dundas, Captain Skerriingham of the Admiralty; Captain H. Nelson, one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity; and Captain Beechey, of the Marine Department of the Board of Trade, was opened at the Admiralty on Friday week, for the purpose of receiving evidence and recommending to Parliament the most efficient and uniform system of lighting all vessels at sea, whether at anchor or otherwise. Steam-vessels will be included in the subject of investigation.

On the 7th of September, Bishop Boone solemnly ordained a native, named Chi, to the order of deacon in the church at Shanghai. What rendered it more interesting was that Chi was the first convert whom the bishop had baptised. This is the first Chinese who has ever received holy orders in our communion.

In addition to the £1000 left to the Fistula Institution by the late Thomas Dickinson, Esq., of Upper Holloway, he had presented it with £3000 during his life.

On the 10th inst. two children of a labourer, named Middlemiss, of the respective ages of two and six years, were brought before William L. Colquhoun, Esq., of Clapham, a Justice of the peace for the county of Perth, at the instance of Lord and Lady Willoughby D'Eresby, and Louis Kennedy their factor, as their mandatories, on a charge of having been found in the act of laying snares for the purpose of catching game. The children, the youngest of whom was carried in its mother's arms, were fined £1 each, and £1 6s 10d. expenses, or, in default of payment, thirty days' imprisonment! Lord Cowen has advised a bill of suspension in the Court of Justice against the judgment, and intimation of the same has been ordered.

Treasury bills were found on Tuesday by the grand jury of the county of Louth against Mr. Carton, proprietor of the *Dundalk Democrat*, for a seditious libel.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A H H. Wallall—You were quite justified in moving the Kt to the square mentioned, his Pawn having no power to capture.

J. J. W.—We are not aware. Apply to any ivory-turner.

MONTREAL, HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.—The establishment of your new Chess Club will be pro-

duced in view of an increased cultivation of the game, and of much social advantage.

The solution of Problem 416 in four moves is correct, as you will see by our Number 5 for January 24th.

FREDERICK.—1. Your commentary is just. 2. Always address "To the Editor."

A G.—In Folme 675 the Kt stands at Q's third. The key moves are:—1. K to Q R 5th;

2. Kt to Q Kt 4th (ch); 3. B to Q R 8th; or, 3. K to K 7th (ch), according to Black's play.

The subsequent moves you will readily discover.

W. B.—Now under consideration.

W. E. B.—May be given as you suggest.

SUBSCRIBER.—The difficulty of a Problem does not depend upon the number of moves in its solution. The beautiful position by Mr. Bolton in the present Number (solutions of which we invite) is not more difficult than many Problems in only four moves.

M. J. St. Petersburgh—We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of some valuable games played by Major Jasenov, Mr. Petrow, Mr. Schumoff, Von der Gotz, and other celebrities, the best of which shall be in due course, enrich our Chess column.

C. M. Birmingham—The move you have submitted in the Ray Lewis variation of the Kt's game is correct in my view, and being so, we shall be glad to see your promised analysis.

OTTERSBURGH.—The contest between Mr. Horwitz and Mr. Williams can't be of what is called

the best of even games; the to say, whoever scores first wins the match.

We trust that the stipulation has been made to limit the time which each of the contestants may spend upon his move.

Without this, Mr. Horwitz will play at a disadvantage to which he ought not to be subjected.

HILL.—As we never publish a problem without having the solution, it does not require much time to ascertain whether correspondents are right or not; but a few questions requiring consider-

ation should be sent in at the beginning of the week.

K. H. of Ashford—You must have the goodness to return the Enigma in question. We have

time to take copies of communications sent for insertion.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 421 by R. Edmund, Stevens, Punch, G. S. Hester, A. G. C. E. B.; J. M. of Sherborne; O. of Stapleton; R. B. of Penry; R. R. of Ashford; Birney, of Ply-

mouth; Q. R. of Sunderland; are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 422, by Stevens, M. P., Philo-Chess, Rev. J. T. W., Rev. C. L. Mitre,

J. Jack of Shrewsbury, and M. R. are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Punch, St. Edmund, R. R., Judy, G. S., C. E. B., J. P., A. Subscribers, are correct. All others are wrong.

\* \* \* Any amateur of moderate strength, wishing to play a game of Chess by correspondence, may meet with an opponent by directing a letter to "R. M. T. Mc Kinn, Broughton-road, Belfast."

AN AMATEUR is open to a Game at Chess by Correspondence: address, J. M. F. res, Morayshire

\* \* \* A full Report of the Annual Meeting of the Liverpool Chess Club is unavoidably deferred until next week.

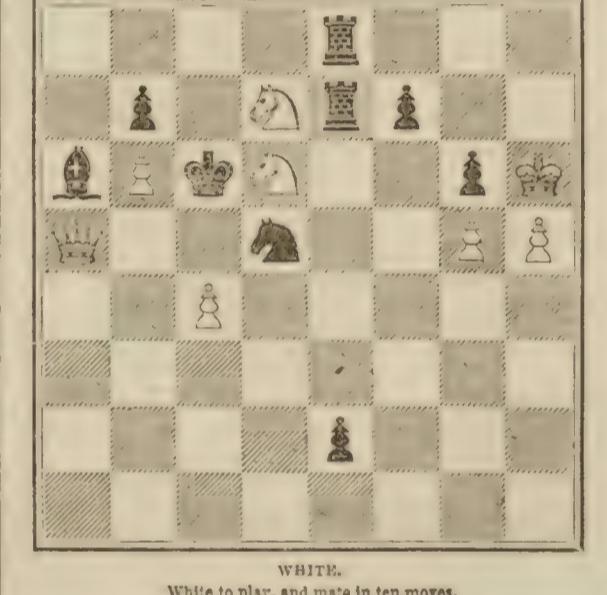
## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 422.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.  
1. R to Q 4th B to Kt 6th 4. R to Q 5th (ch) K to his B 5th  
2. Kt to Q B 4th (ch) It takes Kt 5. It to K B 5th—Mate.

## PROBLEM No. 423.

This strikingly beautiful piece of Chess strategy—one of the latest and happiest efforts of the accomplished inventor—we owe to the Rev. H. Bolton.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in ten moves.

## CHESS IN RUSSIA.

The following game is one of a match, to consist of a great many parties, now pending between the elder of the two Princes Ouroussoff and Mr. B. hn (of Dantzig), who is accounted the strongest player in the ancient capital of Moscow.

(Sicilian Opening)

WHITE (Prince O.) BLACK (Mr. B.) BLACK (Mr. B.)  
1. P to Q 4th P to Q 4th P to K 4th  
2. B to Q B 4th Kt to Q B 3d P to Q 31  
3. P to Q 3d P to K 31 12. Kt to Q B 31 K Kt takes P  
4. Kt to Q B 3d Kt to K 2d 13. R takes Kt (e) P takes R  
5. B to K B 4th (a) P to Q R 3d (b) 14. Kt to Q 5th Q to K 3d (f)  
6. Kt to K 2d 15. P to Q 4th (c) 16. Kt takes K B P Q to K B 31  
7. B takes Q Kt P P takes B 17. Q to K 4th (ch) K to K sq  
8. Q takes P P takes Kt 18. Q to K B 31  
9. B to Q B 7th (d) Q to K B 31 19. Q to K B 31  
10. B to K B 31

And White gave mate in three moves (g).

For the comments on this game we are indebted to the celebrated author of the "Nouvelle Analyse":—

(a) In this preparatory move of P to Q B 4th, Black could never advance his Pawn to Q 5th. [And, we may add, would be in great danger if the adverse Kt were played to Q 5th.—Editor.]

(b) This is the moment for throwing forward the Pawn to Q 4th.

The move of P to Q Kt 4th only serves to assist White to sacrifice his Bishop advantageously.

(c) This move of the Kt and the pawn which follow, are very cleverly played.

(d) This second sacrifice was equally well calculated with the first.

(e) To K to K 31 appears to be better play.

(f) The actual skill of Mr. Bhn—skill which we know an esteem much. To judge fairly of their relative strength, it will be necessary to see some other games of the master, which, being a long one, will afford a satisfactory test.

## CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 715.

White: K at Q 8th, Q at Q R 5th, P at Q 2d.

Black: K at his 4th; Ps at K Kt 3d, 5th, and 7th, K B 4th, Q 4th and 6th, Q 5th, and Q Kt 4th.

White mates in four moves.

No. 716.

White: K at K B sq, It at Q 31, Ps at K 2d and Q R 6th.

Black: K at Q R sq, Ps at K 4th; Ps at K B 7th, K 6th, and Q R 21.

White to move and draw the game.

No. 717.—By Mr. WORMALL, of Oxford.

White: K at Q 5c, R at Q R 8th, B at K 8th, Ps at Q 5th and Q Kt 4th, Ps at K B 4th and Q Kt 21.

Black: K at K 31; Ps at K B 4th, Q 31, Q B 4th, and Q Kt 6th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

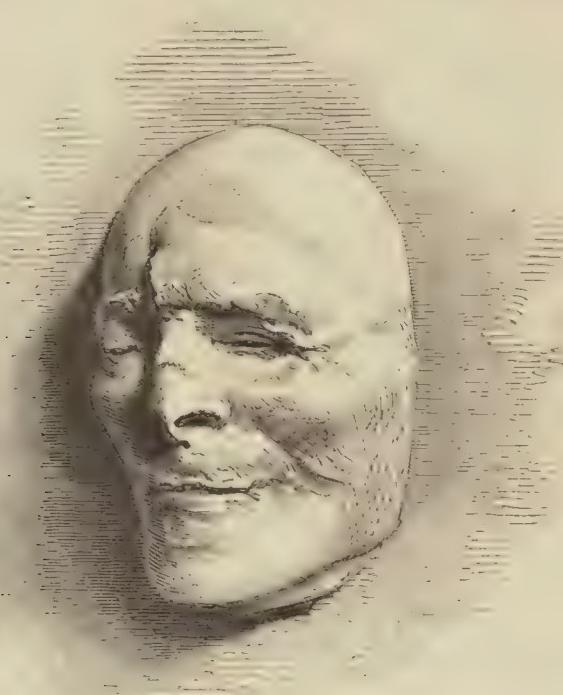
The three days' sporting at Liverpool are fixed for Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday next; the first and third days being devoted to the lovers of the l-ash and the celebrated plains of Altcar, and the second to the steeple-chase and flat-racing; there appears to be every prospect of good sport. In addition to the Altcar, otherwise the "Waterloo" meeting, coursers will be engaged in Morayshire (N.B.) on Monday, and at Fosshall and Brough, both in Yorkshire, on Thursday.

THE RECENT DISCOVERY IN ST. STEPHEN'S CRYPT,  
WESTMINSTER.

In our Journal for January 31 we described and illustrated this very interesting archaeological discovery. We subjoin the Report of the Committee appointed by the Society of Antiquaries to examine and report on the body; and who, at the meeting of the society on the 12th inst., made an elaborate statement of the circumstances under which it had been found, its appearance, condition, and history. They entered into a variety of historical and

as possible from all sources of information. When the body was found, the pastoral staff was lying across it from the left shoulder to the right foot. One main purpose of the report seemed to be to remove a notion that the corpse had been treated with needless disrespect. Careful drawings have been made of the appearance of the relic, and a cast has been taken of the face, the features of which are in a singularly perfect state. This cast we have engraved from an accurate drawing made by M. Bauguet. The details of the unrolling of the body were given in our Journal of the 7th inst.

We have likewise engraved the head only of the pastoral staff, which itself is perfect as regards length, and is but very slightly damaged in its ornamentation. The head is most beautiful, the crockets of pierced foliage-work being of exquisite taste in design. When found, the staff appeared of a dark colour; but it is now nearly white, apparently primed for gilding; though, as no remains of gilding appear, it is probable it was simply painted, and not enriched with gilded work.

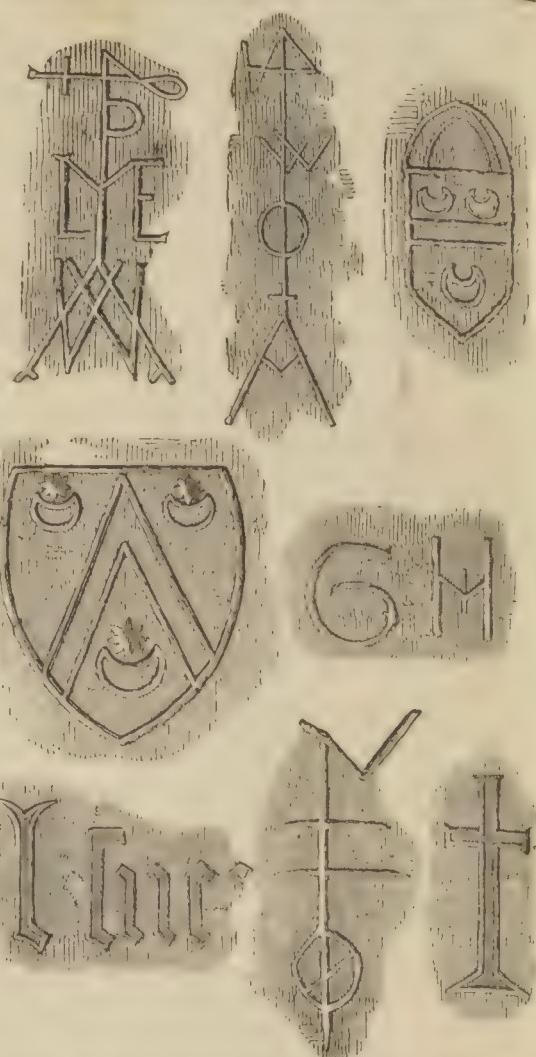


THE MUMMY FOUND IN THE CRYPT OF ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL, WESTMINSTER.—CAST FROM THE FACE.

other particulars, leading to a strong opinion that it was the body of William Lyndewood, or Lyndwode, Bishop of St. David's, author of the well-known work entitled "Provinciale," on the Canons of the Church, and a statesman much employed by Henry V. in the affairs of government. This portion of the report contains a complete life of Lyndewood, chiefly made up from Tanner and from the records of the Privy Council. It is remarkable, as was observed, that none of our ordinary biographies contain the slightest notice of a man so eminent; and the committee have done good service in collecting together all the known circumstances of his career, from his boyhood to his death, and weaving them into a consecutive narrative. The precise year of his birth does not seem to have been ascertained but he died in 1446, at about the age of 70. He was educated at Cambridge, and subsequently sent by Henry V. both to France and to Spain on public business. He was not made Bishop of St. David's until late in life; and then he built a chantry in the Chapel of St. Stephen's, where he was interred. The curious particulars of his will have been obtained from the archives at Lambeth, so that this new biography has been rendered as complete

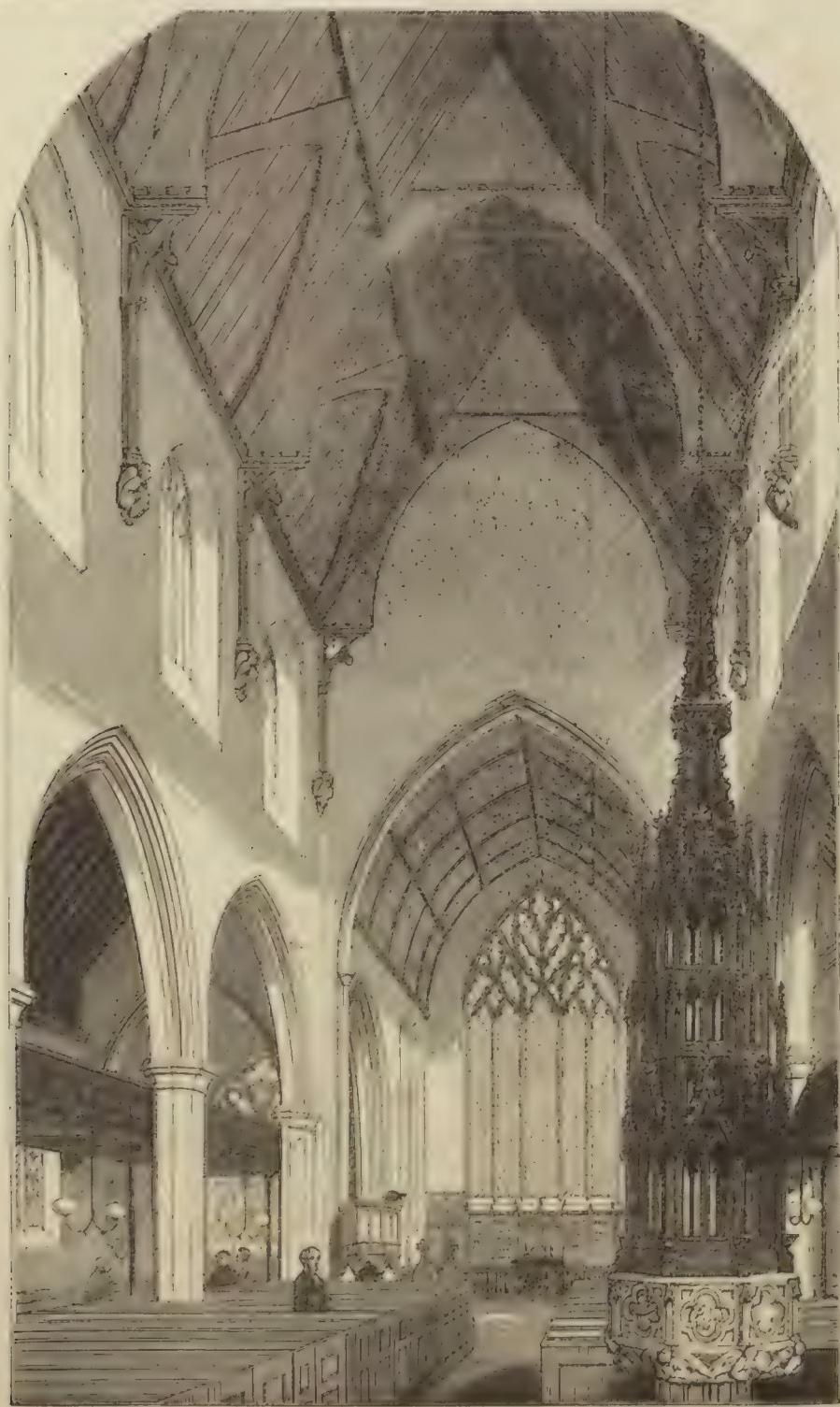


PASTORAL STAFF FOUND WITH THE MUMMY, AT ST. STEPHEN'S.



MERCHANTS' MARKS DISCOVERED IN THE CRYPT OF GERARD'S HALL

THIS fine relic of the architecture of the 13th century, of which some account, together with a View, appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for September 20, 1852, is on the eve of demolition, the premises above being already cleared out. The inscriptions are shown in the accompanying cut, and were discovered in the recess of one of the gates mentioned by Stowe, leading by a short flight of steps up to the inn yard. They consist of two coats of arms of later date than the connexion of the building with the family of Gisors, a cross of Calvary, the initials



INTERIOR OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, LAMBETH, REBUILT.—SEE NEXT PAGE.)



NEW PAINTED WINDOW IN ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, WALBROOK.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



HAYMARKET THEATRE.—MISS VANDENHOFF'S NEW PLAY OF "WOMAN'S HEART."—ACT I., SCENE 2.

G.H., an imperfect inscription, and four merchants' marks or brands, one of which, a repetition of the other, containing a monogram, in which are the characters P A W L M E, is partly concealed by the door-post. They are rudely cut in the Caen stone which lines the entrance. The crypt contains other indications worthy of notice, and which may be investigated with advantage when the process of clearing shall have advanced.

## REFUGE BUOY-BEACON.

THE ordinary buoys in use on the English coast and elsewhere, for pointing out the position of dangerous shoals and sandbanks, are of a conical form, made chiefly of wood, and hooped like a cask, being moored with the apex or sharp end downwards; and, owing to this shape, in a strong tide-way and heavy sea they are at times nearly pulled under water, tugging with an immense strain upon their moorings, and frequently breaking adrift at the very time when most required; moreover, from their construction they twist and twirl so as to render them impossible of approach or refuge for saving life in cases of shipwreck. Captain George Peacock, the Superintendent and Dockmaster of the Southampton Docks, has invented a new kind of mark-buoy, or floating beacon, which, from its peculiar form and construction, and the manner in which it is moored, rises over the crest of the waves in the heaviest gales and strongest tide, and is not acted upon like the ordinary buoy; it is, in fact, capable of holding from ten to twelve persons with ease in case of contiguous shipwreck, and of affording them a safe temporary asylum—it being in fact at once a buoy, beacon, and lifeboat; and the cost of it scarcely exceeds that of the ordinary buoys now in use.

The plan and model having been approved of by the Pier and Harbour Commissioners of Southampton, one of these buoy-beacons was laid down off the Spit, at Calshot Castle, on the 12th of August last, and has withstood the whole of the severe gales of the last six months without showing the least symptom of injury or leakage.

from the large end or breast, and along the other two-thirds of the bottom an iron keel 15 inches deep and 250 lb. weight is riveted on with angle iron, and bolted through the kelson, which keeps the buoy steady to the tide, and also gives it stability. To the side or rim, which is 18 inches deep and inclined inwards, uniting the deck with the bottom, eight triangular-shaped wooden uprights are fixed at equal distances in outside sockets bolted through with nuts and screws: these stanchions are 9 feet in length, terminating and dovetailing into an oval platform, 5 feet by 4 feet, and are braced horizontally by two rows of corresponding pieces at equal distances from each other, the first row being 4 feet from the deck; and the divisions above this are nearly filled up by vertical battens to the top of the platform, all firmly united with hoop iron. There are also two diagonal braces of rod-iron, which cross each other in the centre of the structure; whilst seats are fixed at each end on a level with the first horizontal brace pieces, affording accommodation for six persons, and leaving standing room for six more in the centre of the deck. Under the platform a large bell is fixed with four swinging clappers hanging round it from the platform and striking the outside; whilst the centre clapper has its stem below the hammer elongated with rod iron to five feet, terminating in a wind-cross of thin sheet-iron, so as to ring the bell with the least breeze when the water is too smooth to affect the clappers.

Above the platform, arching from side to side, is a semicircle of square iron, rod, which assists in uniting the sides or top ends of the uprights or stanchions to the platform, and to which rim is riveted a plate of thin iron, with the name of the buoy painted on it; and above the centre of this arch, forming the apex of the buoy-beacon, is a spindle carrying a pyramidal speculum, ten inches in angle, which, revolving freely as the buoy moves, reflects the rays of the sun and moon, and occasionally Calshot light: the reflected flashes of the sun's rays are visible at a distance of seven to eight miles from a vessel's deck, and the buoy-beacon itself is seen in clear weather four to five miles off, or three times the distance of ordinary buoys of the largest size; in thick weather it looks like a small vessel at anchor. The top of the speculum is twelve feet above the water-line.

The commanders of steamers and other vessels frequenting the port of Southampton, and all the pilots, give a unanimously favourable report of this buoy-beacon, and strongly recommend its general adoption upon all outstanding dangers: they say that it rises over the tops of the seas without plunging or diving, or being in the least affected by the action of the tide beyond sheering from side to side within the scope of its mooring chain during a gale across the tide, and thus rendering itself more conspicuous by presenting two-thirds of its broadside each way alternately; and in heavy gales of wind from the most exposed quarters, namely, S.E. and W.S.W. at the strongest period of a spring tide, it is seen to ride upon the crest of waves that completely overwhelm the neighbouring buoys of the Bramble, Leep, &c. It has not been baled or pumped out since it first went into the water; and upon taking off the manhole-cover, after it had been lain down six months, it was found to be as tight as a cup. As a proof of its stability, two persons at one time have sat on the top of the platform when afloat, without its showing any signs of being crank. The cost of this buoy-beacon, including bells, fittings, &c., was £55.

## PALANQUIN CARRIAGE FOR JAVA.

THE proverbial skill of English coach-building would appear to have reached Java, for the elegant carriage here engraved has just been built for a Chinese resident in the above island. The builders are Messrs. Holmes, of Derby, to the order of Mr. W. Major, of Java.

The carriage is a palanquin, to be drawn by four small horses. It is constructed with two roofs—the upper one bordered with elegant fringe, and fixed several inches above the lower, for the purpose of resisting the powerful rays of the sun. The several windows are supplied with curtains, glasses, and blinds; the latter "Venetian," to secure a thorough ventilation of the interior of the carriage. Accommodation is afforded for four persons inside, besides two on the front seat; and there are platforms behind, arranged for three footmen. The underworks are on the elliptic spring principle; the body-mouldings are covered with silver, and the painting and decorations are in a style of Oriental magnificence.

The inspection of this elegant carriage, and other well-appointed carriages built in England for exportation, has frequently caused us to lament that an annual carriage-tax, whereof the coachmakers so justly

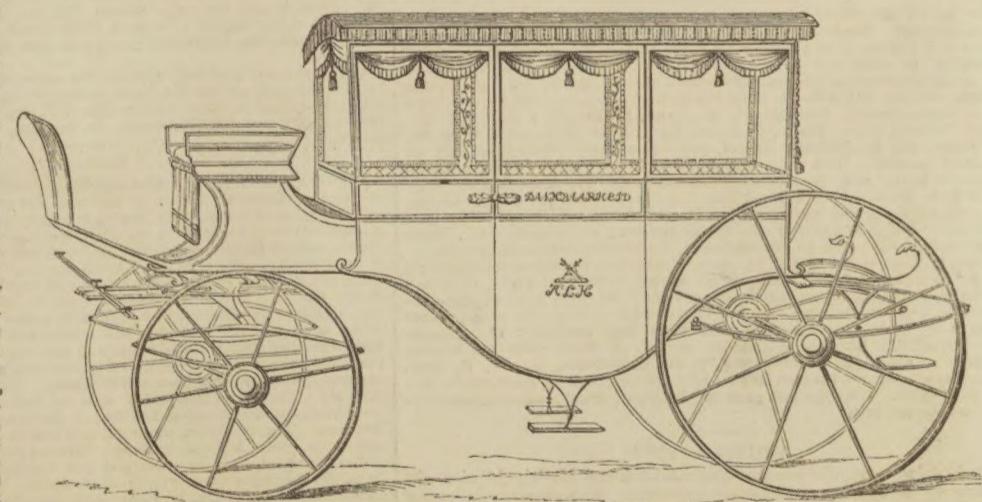
and so generally complain, should continue to fetter a branch of manufacture in which this country stands decidedly pre-eminent.

## HAYMARKET THEATRE.

MISS VANDENHOFF'S NEW PLAY OF "WOMAN'S HEART." WE present this week an Illustration of the leading situation in Miss Vandenhoff's original and elegant drama. In consequence of her indisposition the play was not performed a second time until last Saturday. It improves on representation. The situation before us is not only novel, but exceedingly interesting on the score of its artistic sentiment. The lover, with his mistress for a model, presents a scene of fine picturesque effect; painter and object are each under the influence and agitation of individual feelings. The expression of these requires much judicious play on the part of both performers. Miss Vandenhoff here acquires herself with much power, and with a fine feeling for effect which claims recognition for higher than mere stage qualities. The dramatic poet's art comes in aid of the histrionic, and their united influence superinduces a charm intuitively felt by the audience, though difficult to be described by the critic.

## NEW STAINED GLASS WINDOW IN ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, WALBROOK.

THE late repairs of this celebrated work of Wren have included the introduction of the very handsome and costly window here engraved, which is the gift of the Grocers' Company, the patrons of the living. This window has been designed and executed by Mr. Willement, in the style adopted by Raffaelle in his decorations of churches of the Roman order of architecture. The two subjects in the central division represent the Ordination and the Stoning of St. Stephen; the compartments on each side being occupied by representations of the four Evangelists, with their appropriate emblems; the semicircular top contains the figure of our Saviour, angels in devotional attitudes, and the Lamb bearing the banner of the Cross. The height of the window is 21 feet, its width



PALANQUIN CARRIAGE FOR JAVA.

12 feet 2 inches. The place it occupies, immediately over the altar, was formerly filled by West's painting of the "Stoning of St. Stephen," which entirely excluded the light from this portion of the edifice, rendering it dull and gloomy. West's picture has been cleaned, and is now placed on the north wall of the church.

## REBUILDING OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, LAMBETH.

This Church has been, except the noble tower, completely rebuilt, and was opened for divine service on the 3d inst. The new edifice is built upon the old foundations. The style of the architecture is Early Decorated. The plan comprises a nave, with aisles, clerestory, and a well-proportioned chancel; the principal entrance porch being on the south side.

The appearance of the interior of the Church is very good; its lofty open timber roof, the windows of varied design, and the font with its elaborate oak cover, present an effect of great richness. Our Engraving, taken from the western end, shows the general features to which we have alluded; and when the east window is filled with stained glass, as intended, the appearance of the chancel will be greatly improved. Several of the windows are already filled with stained glass in the south and north transepts, and on the north and south sides of the chancel; some of them being gifts, and others mortuary windows. Of the latter are those placed in by Mr. Wood, Mrs. Swabey, Mrs. D'Oyley, and Mr. Knyvett. The pede-clot in the chancel was worked by ladies, as also the cushions in front of the altar rails. There are galleries in the north and south aisles set back from the columns which divide the nave from the aisles, and these are



CAPTAIN PEACOCK'S REFUGE BUOY-BEACON.

The hull, which is of sheet iron, is of a semi-oval shape, like the horizontal half of an egg, being 10 feet long, 7 feet broad, and three feet deep: the deck, a perfect oval, is convex, with a man-hole and cover in the centre. A kelson of pine timber, 18 inches deep and 14 inches broad, is fitted to the inside, running fore and aft, and fayed on to the shape of the bottom upon the rivets; and the mooring bolt with a broad bearing-shoulder is passed diagonally up through this kelson and firmly secured by a large nut over a plate of iron or washer on the top of the same. This mooring-bolt is also fixed at one-third the length of the hull

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

parts of the old Church fittings. The font, and its cover, are the gift of Sir George Young. The former is of stone, and on its sides are emblematical subjects, and the symbols of the Evangelists, in quatrefoils. The pierced cover to the font is of oak, and the whole is of good design and workmanship. A few of the mural tablets are placed on the walls; but many of them are placed in the south porch, which, by the way, has a good stained window commemorative of the rebuilding of the Church.

## ALARMING FIRE AT TRINITY HALL, CAMBRIDGE.

On the morning of yesterday week the town of Cambridge was alarmed by a fire which had broken out at Trinity Hall, in the rooms of Mr. Nunn, a Fellow Commoner of that society, on the right-hand staircase under the front gateway. A few minutes before six o'clock, Mr. Shepherd, a member of the College, who slept in the rooms immediately above those of Mr. Nunn, was awakened by smoke and a smell of fire. He immediately raised an alarm, which brought a servant who was on the next staircase, when smoke was seen to issue through air-holes communicating with a cupboard in Mr. Nunn's gyp-room, in which was a collection of patent fire-lights, rubbers, &c. Assistance arrived from various parts of the College, and an attempt was made to subdue the flames, which had already reached the bedroom of Mr. Starkie. Up to this time Mr. Nunn remained asleep in his bed, unconscious of the imminent danger in which he was placed. Fortunately, he was aroused just in time to enable him to escape in his night-shirt.

The alarm quickly spread through the town, and assistance poured in from all quarters, the Master of Trinity College, we understand, being one of the first on the spot. By half-past six the following engines had arrived:—Phoenix town engine; Norwich Union, Royal Farmers', Trinity College, St. John's College, and the Sun. The town engine first commenced playing on the outside of the College, but was removed to Gardiner's Hotel Bridge, whence it kept up a supply of water to the other engines: the Phoenix being placed in the west court of the College, and doing excellent service there. The fire, however, kept spreading; and, but for the united efforts of the fire-brigade, and three of Messrs. Quinnes and Atchek's men, who stripped the tiles from the roof on each side of the flue, —the Norwich Union playing on one side, and the Royal Farmers' on the other—the greater portion of the College would, probably, have been destroyed, especially as the wind was blowing strongly at the time. Mr. Hazard was most active in the direction of the Sun engine.

The fire was not subdued until nine o'clock, at which time four sets of rooms, with most of their furniture, had been destroyed. The occupiers of the rooms were Messrs. Nunn, Morris, Starkie, and Shepherd (undergraduates). The rooms of Messrs. Jenner, Wynne, Stevens, Grimstone, and Healy were also damaged. None of these gentlemen were injured. The College, of course, was more or less ruined: the damage to the building is said to be about £1500 or £2000, which is covered by the insurance.

The gownsmen, according to their custom upon these occasions, worked manfully in the bitter cold and frosty air.

Amongst the property lost (says the *Cambridge Chronicle*), we hear of three gold watches, two pair of silver candlesticks, a number of silver spoons and forks, &c.

## MUSIC.

## GRAND CONCERT AT EXETER-HALL.

Dramatic performances being prohibited on Ash-Wednesday, singers are permitted to perform, in private dresses, that which they are forbidden to do in stage costumes. The opportunity was, therefore, seized to present a monster concert at Exeter-hall, by some *syndicato*, who dignified his undertaking with the sounding title of "grand musical festival," which, although wanting in a colossal chorus and having only a very limited orchestra, still had few uses of attraction, from the number of vocalists brought together in the programme, and from a mixed selection of music, by sacred and secular masters. The attendance was prodigious, except in the scanty seats, the high-priced stalls immediately in front of the orchestra. The first part, conducted by Mr. Mori, opened with gleanings from the "Messiah," the "Creation," and Mozart's twelfth mass, curiously interwoven with which sacred themes were Beethoven's "Adelaide" superbly sung by Mr. Sims Reeves (and which infinitely more merited the encore than that awarded to the air "In native worth," which he gave with such sickly sententiousness); Beethoven's air "In questa tomba," inadequately rendered by Miss Binckes, and the adagio and rondo of the same composer's grand piano-forte concerto in C, the grandeur of which Miss Goddard's powers failed to develop. Miss Alleyne's intonation was distressingly flat in "Rejoice greatly," and Miss Messo was scarcely up to the mark in the air "But thou didst not leave." Miss Phillips, the daughter of the popular basso of that name, made a very favourable impression by her *début* on this occasion, despite of nervousness. She is very young, but has been well taught: her articulation of the words is admirable, and her voice is penetrating in quality, but is scarcely yet developed. Mrs. Sims Reeves is heard to much greater advantage in the concert-room than on the stage. Mr. Whitworth is gaining ground as he acquires experience and confidence: he is always painstaking.

In the second part, Miss Eyles's chaste interpretation of Mendelssohn's "Oh, rest in the Lord" (redemanded with acclamation), Mr. Swift's sympathetic tones in the air "Then shall the righteous," and Miss Kate Loder's excellent execution of Mendelssohn's "Rondo brillante" were the prominent items. The trio, "Lift thine eyes," by Misses Ransford, Isaac, and Lascelles, was almost a break-down, owing to a want of rehearsal. Mendelssohn's overture, "A Midsummer Night's Dream," conducted by Signor Schira, Mr. Thirlwall's leader, was played with remarkable spirit and precision by the band of Drury Lane Theatre.

The third part of this long entertainment was of the ordinary heterogeneous materials, beginning with the "Der Freyschütz" overture, and ending with the National Anthem, and the whole duly seasoned with the individual "battu" pieces of the *artistes*. To the names of those recorded above must be added M. Dumouchel, the accomplished violinist; Mr. Richardson, the expert flautist; Mdlle. Garcia, of Drury-lane Theatre; Herr Jüngmann, Mr. Bodda, Mr. Drayton. Miss Kate Loder and Miss Goddard also executed a solo duet on themes from the "Huguenots," their brilliant playing of which we have recorded on a former occasion.

## THE MELODISTS' CLUB.

The second meeting of the present season took place at Freemasons' Hall, on Thursday night. The Club was established in 1823, for the encouragement of new and English vocal compositions; since which period the books record a long list of prizes won by the late T. Cooke, Hawes, C. H. Knibb, and Parry; and, amongst living composers, by Messrs. Blewitt, Hobbs, John Parry, and Professor Taylor. John Smith, Esq., was in the chair. Amongst the amateurs and professors present were Messrs. W. Dixon, D'Aimain, Gilhard, Addison, Farver, Osborne, Gray, Foster, Bradbury, Turie, King, M. Smith, H. Gear, &c. The Grace was by Professor Taylor, and "Non Nobis" was given after an excellent banquet. The glee was "Breathe my Harp," "Hark, Apollo strikes the Lyre," and the Bacchanal Chorus from "The Miller and his Men," by S. H. R. Bishop. The first-mentioned glee is little known, and is a charming composition; it was well sung by Messrs. Foster, M. Smith, Gear, and Bradbury. A well-constructed glee, by Mr. Osborne, the pianist, "On, linger in this hour," was given by the composer, his brother tenor, and Mr. Foster. The gem of glees of the night, in point of exquisite execution, was Horsley's poet's "By Celia's Arbour," rendered by Messrs. Foster, M. Smith, Gear, and Bradbury, which was rapturously re-demanded. Mr. Foster, as we have remarked on a former occasion, has one of the most sympathetic counter-tenor voices ever heard, accompanied with taste and sentiment of unexceptionable quality. Songs were given by Messrs. M. Smith (who was encored in Shiel's "Curly-headed Pionghboy"), Mr. C. Osborne, and Mr. H. Gear. Mr. Osborne performed his own fantasia on Irish airs, and an elegant serenade, with good effect. The chairman gave the loyal and social toasts with considerable humour and tact.

## MUSICAL EVENTS.

On Monday next, the popular English Glee and Madrigal Union will commence a second series of four evening concerts. On Wednesday the second of Mr. Neate's quartette and piano-forte *séries* will be given, and the first of the new London Wednesday Concerts; on Thursday, Mr. Lindsay Sloper will present his third piano-forte *série*; and on Friday, the Sacred Harmonic Society will repeat Handel's "Samson," under Costa's direction, the revival of which at Exeter Hall last Monday attracted, as usual, an immense auditory. Mrs. Endersohn, Miss Dolby, Mr. T. Williams, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Lawler, and Mr. Weiss were the principal singers. A finer execution of this great work had never been heard. Costa's additional accompaniments are deservedly admired.

Mr. W. T. Best gave a second performance of organ music last Monday, on Willis's new organ for the new Hampstead church. His selection comprised his own *Fantaisie-étude*, and works by Liszt, C. G. Hoepner, Kinck, J. S. Bach, Schreiber, and Handel.

Mr. Henry Smith gave an evening concert last Monday at the National Hall, Holborn, assisted by Messrs. Leffler, Farquharson Smith, J. W. Sharpe, Genge, Ferren, Moody, Holmes, Williamson, G. Ford, and Ko. s.

Mr. Wesley, the pianist, gave an evening concert, at the British School Rooms, Islington, last Monday, aided by Misses Messo, M. Collins, Kynaston, M. Williams, Mrs. Temple, Fraulein, M. Heilberg, Messrs. F. Kingsbury, F. W. Force, E. Jennings, S. Collins, and Signor F. Labiache, supported by a madrigal choir.

The concert class of the Whittington Club had their second concert last Monday, sustained by the Misses Lyon, E. Jacobs, Mrs. Frost, Messrs. Frost, K. Herman, Wicks, and F. Poole.

Mr. W. S. Bennett's second admirable performance of Classical Piano-forte Music took place on Tuesday night, at the Hanover-square Rooms. He played in Hummel's Quintett in E flat, in Beethoven's Sonata in D, with Molique (violin); and adagio, Op. 121, with Molique and Piatto; and in J. S. Bach's concerto, with flute (Mr. S. Pratten) and violin (Molique) obligato, besides selections from his own piano-forte works. Miss Dolby was the vocalist. At the next and last meeting Mr. W. S. Bennett promises his MS. sonata for the piano-forte and violoncello.

M. Billet, the pianist, and Mr. Handel Gear, the tenor, gave their respective *séries* last Tuesday, the former at St. Martin's Hall, and the latter in Saville-row, at his residence.

At the fourth of the City Wednesday Concerts, on the 23rd instant, the *artistes* were M. Bille, Mr. Pratten, Mr. Lazarus, Cooper, M. Payne, Miss Cannell, Mr. and Mrs. Ferrari, the Misses Wells, Miss Barclay, and Mdlle. Coulon.

On the same evening, Mr. C. Salaman's Choral Society executed Handel's "Israel in Egypt," and Mendelssohn's Psalm, "As the hart pants."

Mrs. A. Gibbs, formerly Miss Graddon, delivered a lecture on sacred music, at the Whittington Club, on Ash-Wednesday: she sang compositions by Handel, Haydn, Pergolesi, Mendelssohn, Mehl, and Guernsey, accompanied on the piano-forte by Mr. Webb.

The third of Mr. Ella's Musical Winter Evenings was given on Thursday, at Willis's Rooms, with the co-operation of one of the most finished violinists and elegant composers of the age, Herr Molique, whose clever quartet, Op. 42, was played on the occasion, of Signor Piatto, Mr. Lazarus, whose beautiful clarionet performances have never been surpassed for purity of tone and delicacy of style; Herr Paner, a pianist of no ordinary ability, and Mr. Swift, the tenor.

Last night, at Exeter Hall, the London Sacred Harmonic Society, under Mr. Surtees's direction, performed Handel's "Samson"; the chief singers were Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Lawler, and Mr. Phillips.

The 137th anniversary festival of Ancient Britons will be celebrated, next Monday, St. David's Day, in Freemason's Hall, on which occasion the musical proceedings, under the direction of Mr. Brinley Richards, the pianist and composer, will be very interesting. Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Ransford, Miss Pyne, Mr. Benson, Mr. Swift, and Mr. Ransford assisting in the programme.

## FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

**ITALIAN OPERA IN ST. PETERSBURG.**—On Tuesday last (the 24th in situ) the brilliant Italian Opera season was to be terminated. For the benefit of Signor Pozzolini, the new tenor, Donizetti's "Elixir d'Amore" was given, with Madame Persiani, Tamburini, and Rossi; Pozzolini being the *Nemorino*. For Taglioni's benefit Grisi appeared, and created quite a *furore* in *Norma*. For her own benefit she played *Lucrezia Borgia*, and was called before the curtain twenty times. The Empress of Russia made her a present on this occasion of a Cashmere shawl, worth 4000 roubles (£300), besides the tiara of pearls and diamonds, rings, &c., previously given to her by the Emperor. For Tamburini's benefit Basilini's "Puritani" was represented: Mario, whose voice at the early part of the season had been in a precarious state, sang divinely as *Arturo*. For the benefit of Mario, Signor Alary's new tragic opera, founded on Lord Byron's "Sardanapalus," has been produced with the greatest success: the Emperor and the Empress and all the court were present, and Grisi and Mario were repeatedly called for, besides the composer. Alary it may be remembered, wrote the comic opera "Le Tre Nozze," for Sontag, Gardoni, and Lablache, which was originally produced in Paris, and afterwards at Her Majesty's Theatre. Ronconi quite took the Russian amateurs by storm this season in "Maria di Rohan" and Verdi's "Nabucco" ("Nino"—"Anato"). Herr Formis, in *Marcel* (in Meyerbeer's "Hungarica") and in *Basilio* ("Il Barbiere"), had been eminently successful. The new *prima donna* Signora Medori had been very successful. Tamburini was an especial favourite, and in *Oello*, at his benefit, quite electrified the house. The re-engagements for the season 1852-53 were Grid, Ronconi, Tagliaccio, Herr Formis, Tamburini, and Mario. Madame Persiani and Tamburini do not return.

**MUSIC IN PARIS.**—The new three-act comic opera, "Le Carillonner de Bruges," the libretto by M. de St. George, the music by M. Grisar, was produced on the 20th inst. at the Théâtre de l'Opéra Comique, with the greatest success. The principal parts were sustained by Mdlle. Wertheimer, a pupil of the Conservatoire; Mdlle. Reville, MM. Sainte-Foy, Boulo, and Ragnier. Halévy's "Juif Errant," for the débüt of Mdlle. Lazarine, will be produced speedily at the Grand Opéra. Maraïti has reappeared in *Eléazar*, in "La Juive." Madame Fiorentini and Signor Ferlotti have performed in "Maria di Rohan," at the Italian Opera, with great applause. Mdlle. Angri, the celebrated contralto, was engaged by Mr. Lumley, and was to appear in Rossini's "Italiens in Algier."

**MUSIC IN GERMANY.**—Herr Telle's new opera, "Sarah," has been successfully produced at the Wilmersdorf Theatre, Berlin. Madame Sontag is now at Weimar, after a brilliant series of representations at Leipzig. As she could not appear at Berlin, where the Count de Rossi was for so many years the Sardinian Ambassador, the amateurs of the Prussian capital went by railroad to the Leipzig Theatre, the price of admission being tripled. Madame Sontag will go to Dresden and Vienna after her engagement has ended at Weimar.

**MARRIAGE OF JENNY LIND.**—The announcement in the Illustrated London News last week of this event, which took place on the 5th inst., at Boston, with Otto Goldschmidt, the pianist, of Hamburg, has been verified by this week's advices from America.

## THE THEATRES.

## DRURY LANE.

The notion of Terpsichore appearing in a village where dancing had been strictly prohibited by the authorities, and causing, by her magical influence, all the villagers to dance, and afterwards the dignified magistrate who issued the order, has been often treated by ballet-masters; but the version of M. Barre, produced so successfully on Tuesday night, under the title of "Star of the Rhine; or, the Genius of Dancing," was so prettily grouped, spiritedly put in action, and so cleverly embodied by Mdlle. Plunkett, the *dansuse* with the twinkling feet, and by Mr. W. H. Payne, a thoroughly pompous and grotesque burgomaster, that the new *ballet fantastique* of rather more than an hour's duration will be much more popular than choreographic pieces of infinitely greater pretensions. The two *pas de deux* between Mdlle. Plunkett and M. Durand, the *pas* in which the *fay* of the *Khâos* makes the burgomaster dance, and the "Valley Tyrolienne," in which he is whirled round by the *passants*, are all ingeniously contrived, and were much applauded, Mdlle. Plunkett and M. Durand being sometimes unmercifully compelled to repeat some of their graceful *tours de force*. The music, by M. Boisselot, is light and graceful, and eminently feet-inspiring.

The benefit for the sufferers of the *Amazon*, under the gracious patronage of her M. Joly, last Monday, proved a financial failure, despite of the appearance of the great actress, Miss Helen Façant, and of a combination of musical and dancing attractions. Owing to an accident to Mr. Anderson, the play of the "Hunchback" was substituted at the eleventh hour for "Romeo and Juliet." Mr. Cooper reading the part of *Master Walter*. In the concert, Mdlle. Favart (formerly of Her Majesty's Theatre), Mdlle. Evelina Garcia, Miss Rebecca Isaacs, M. Féodor, and Mr. Whitworth sang; and Miss A. Goddard performed on the piano-forte.

In the course of next week the new four-act opera by Mr. Balfe, the libretto by M. de St. Georges and Mr. Bunn, entitled "The Sicilian Bride," will be produced, supported by Miss Crichton, Miss R. Isaacs, Miss P. Horton, Mr. Toulmin (the new baritone), Mr. Whitworth, Mr. Drayton, Mr. S. Jones, and Mr. Sims Reeves.

## PRINCESS'.

The "Corsican Brothers," adapted from the well-known French drama, was produced on Monday. Unique in its way, it must be considered rather as a peculiarity—a curiosity—than as an exemplary dramatic production. It boasts of being the best ghost play on the stage; not, however, in regard to declamatory ghosts, such as *Hamlet*, but those machine-ghosts usually found in melodramas. At most, it takes rank with the "Castle Spectre," and in that rank may justly claim superiority. The Corsican brethren, it would appear, are hereditary sight-seers; and *M. Fabien dei Franchi* (Mr. C. Keane) is visited in Corsica by the wrath of his brother, who is killed in a duel in France, a spectral tableau at the same moment disclosing the agents and circumstances. Accordingly *Fabien* reaches Paris in five days; and meeting with *M. le Château-Renard* (Mr. Alfred Wiggin) in the forest of Fontainebleau, the spot of the first murder, engages him in mortal combat and kills him. This last is the business of the third act. The second is occupied with the facts and preliminaries of the original duel, which are supposed to happen simultaneously with the visions of the first act. The two acts, therefore, are supposed to represent two different actions in space, but not in time. This is a boldness in construction which makes the structure of the drama a subject of attentive inquiry, and, at any rate, the interest of singularity to its treatment. Mr. C. Keane performs the characters of both the brothers, and, as *Louis dei Franchi*, is represented as partaking the gaieties of Paris, and visiting the Opera House, in defence of the reputation of a lady whom he esteems, out of which visit grows the occasion of the duel. The interior of the Opera-House, with the masked ball and carnival, was magnificently placed on the stage; scenery and accessories were perfect, bewildering in their gorgeousness and multitude. The visionary tableaux were also fine, and the manner of introducing the ghost by a lateral ascent, instead of a perpendicular one, lent a supernatural appearance to the scene which was irresistibly effective.

Mr. Keane's acting of his two characters was admirable, being touched off with those quiet points of telling efficiency which are so rare in modern acting, and it is indeed, Mr. Charles Mathews and Mr. Charles Keane are now the only masters. The drama was entirely successful.

## ST. JAMES'.

Mdlle. Dejazet appeared on Monday in the *Duc de Richelieu*, in the piece entitled "Les Premières Armes de Richelieu," a character which precisely suits her figure and peculiar talent. Léontine was the *Chevalier de Matignon*, the parvenu Countess being admirably represented by Mdlle. Avenel.

## ADELPHI.

Miss Woolgar has recovered from a serious indisposition, and performed *Phœbe*, in "Paul Pry," on Monday.

**MR. TOOLE'S DRAWINGROOM ENTERTAINMENT.**—On Monday night Mr. J. L. Toole, a son of the late celebrated roast-master, presented at the Walworth Literary and Scientific Institution selections and adaptations from popular farces, besides a monologue of his own, entitled "Trying a Magistrate," assisted by the members of the City Histrionic Club. The hall was fully attended, and Mr. Toole's exertions were greatly applauded.

**TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.**—On Wednesday evening, the annual meeting of the Association for Promoting the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge was held at St. Martin's-hall, Long-acres. The large room was greatly crowded on the occasion. Mr. M. Gibson, M.P., Mr. Cobden, M.P., Mr. Scholefield, M.P., and Mr. Hume, M.P., were loudly cheered on making their appearance on the platform. Mr. M. Gibson was voted into the chair. Letters were read from Mr. Leigh Hunt and Mr. Douglas Jerrold, severally apologising for Edwards's and seconded by Mr. Scholefield, M.P., was agreed to unanimously:—"That the duties on paper, advertisements, and newspapers curtail the liberty of the press, obstruct the diffusion of knowledge, and are inconsistent with the professions of the Legislature in favour of popular education." Mr. Collet proposed the next resolution:—"That the insignificance of the amount of revenue yielded by the newspaper stamp shews that it is now retained, as it was originally enacted, for the purpose of destroying the independence of the press, and preventing the circulation of cheap newspapers." Mr. Dawson seconded Mr. Cobden, M.P., and Mr. Hume, M.P., severally addressed the meeting. The resolution, which was supported by Mr. O'Brien, and carried unanimously, was that the duties on paper, advertisements, and newspapers curtail the liberty of the press, obstruct the diffusion of knowledge, and are inconsistent with the professions of the Legislature in favour of popular education." Mr. Collet proposed the next resolution:—"That the insignificance of the amount of revenue yielded by the newspaper stamp shews that it is now retained, as it was originally enacted, for the purpose of destroying the independence of the press, and preventing the circulation of cheap newspapers." Mr. Dawson seconded Mr. Cobden, M.P., and Mr. Hume, M.P., severally addressed the meeting. The resolution, which was supported by Mr. O'Brien, and carried unanimously, was that the duties on paper, advertisements, and newspapers curtail the liberty of the press, obstruct the diffusion of knowledge, and are inconsistent with the professions of the Legislature in favour of popular education." Mr. Collet proposed the next resolution:—"That the insignificance of the amount of revenue yielded by the newspaper stamp shews that it is now retained, as it was originally enacted, for the purpose of destroying the independence of the press, and preventing the circulation of cheap newspapers." Mr. Dawson seconded Mr. Cobden, M.P., and Mr. Hume, M.P., severally addressed the meeting. The resolution, which was supported by Mr. O'Brien, and carried unanimously, was that the duties on paper, advertisements, and newspapers curtail the liberty of the press, obstruct the diffusion of knowledge, and are inconsistent with the professions of the

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METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY.—On Tuesday night a meeting of the inhabitants of Lambeth was held at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, to consider the question of water supply and drainage, in connexion with the bill submitted by Mr. Mowatt to Parliament; Mr. Alcock, M.P., presided. The principal speakers on the occasion were the chairman, Mr. Mowatt, M.P., and Mr. T. D'Eyncourt, M.P. Resolutions were adopted in favour of Mr. Mowatt's bill, and decreeing that any plan for the improvement and regulation of the water supply ought to be based upon the principle of self-government.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The fifth annual meeting of this company was held at the offices, New Bridge street, on Tuesday; John Gover, who was in the chair, congratulated the meeting on the wonderful success of the company. The total amount of the policies effected was £553,303; but for deaths occurred in the past year, the amount paid upon life policies had been £2323 4s. 9d. and a saving of 10 per cent. had been effected on the expenses every year since the commencement of the company. The report stated that a dispensable balance remained in hand of £8025 1s. 7d. The adoption of the report was unanimously agreed to. The retiring directors and the auditor having been re-elected, the proceedings terminated.

GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The fifty-fourth half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in this company was held at the offices, 71, Lombard-street; Mr. John Wilkin in the chair. The report of the directors, and a statement of the accounts for the year ending 31st of December last, were read to the meeting. The report, which was very satisfactory, was unanimously received by the proprietors, the usual dividend and bonus were declared, and the cordial thanks of the proprietors voted to the chairman and directors for their zealous services in the management of the company's affairs; after which the meeting separated.

ASYLUM FOR FEMALE ORPHANS, LAMBETH.—Last Sunday morning the Lord Mayor and sheriffs, accompanied by the officers of the city of London, attended divine service at the chapel of this institution. A general court of the guardians having recently determined to receive gratuitously into the asylum, without election, three little orphans of the crew of the *Amazon* steamer, the Mayor of Southampton had been invited, and was only prevented from being present in consequence of severe and protracted indisposition. A most effective sermon was preached by the Rev. Stephen Reed Cattley, the chaplain, to a very crowded congregation, and a large amount was collected for the benefit of the institution.

MECHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.—On Monday the twenty-fourth annual general meeting of the governors of the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, Bow-road, was held at the London Tavern; Captain Nelson, of the Trinity House, in the chair. The report stated that the funds of the institution continued steadily to increase, and that the time had now come to place the charity above the contingency of temporary support, by its friends exerting themselves to obtain subscriptions to the building fund, which at present amounts to only £13 12s. 2d. The net proceeds of the anniversary festival were £596 17s. 7d. The Trinity House had subscribed £100, and the Hon. East India Company £50. The charity sermons produced £37 9s. 9d. The number of children averaged for the year 125. The income for the year was £2794 6s. 10d., the expenditure £2735 9s. 11d., leaving in hand a balance of £54 16s. 11d. The report having been adopted, the election of 13 pupils was proceeded with, until four o'clock in the afternoon, when the chairman announced the result.

JOURNEYMAN TAILORS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—On Monday, two meetings of the supporters of the above-named charity was held at the London Tavern; Mr. E. Wright in the chair. At the first, a special meeting, a resolution was adopted, suspending for six months the rules which regulated the age of subscribers. At the second, the annual general meeting, a report was read, which stated that the public support received for the past year was highly satisfactory to the governor, and that the funds were such as to allow of the election of three pensioners now, with the prospect of another election in July, making a total of 66 pensioners in the asylum, and 119 since its foundation in 1837. The income for the past year was £2287 11s. 4d., and the expenditure £2640 7s. 10d. The balance, £352 16s. 9d., was generously advanced without interest by Sir C. Scott and Co. The moneys invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt amount to £15,342 0s. 1d., being £567 1s. 3d. more than last year. Each pensioner receives in money £20 16s. per annum. After the adoption of the report the poll was opened, and was continued until four in the afternoon, when the chairman announced the number of persons who obtained the greatest number.

BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The annual ball of this excellent institution took place on Thursday, the 19th inst., at Willis's Room, King-street, St. James's. The company was numerous, nearly 700 persons being present, and dancing was kept up with much spirit until a late hour.

THE POOR-RATE.—On Tuesday an aggregate meeting of the guardians, churchwardens, and overseers of the parishes in the East, West, and City of London Unions, took place at the Guildhall Coffee-house, King-street, "for the purpose of endeavouring to induce the Government to introduce the promised measure of relief during the present session of Parliament." There was a large attendance, about 60 gentlemen being present. Mr. Alderman Sidney, M.P., presided. The following resolutions were agreed to:—"That the existing laws of settlement and rating for the relief of the poor are unjust, partial, and oppressive, inasmuch as they relieve property of the greatest rateable value from all but a nominal share of the cost for the relief and maintenance of the poor, while a most unfair and oppressive proportion of that burden is thrown on those parishes where the property is of the smallest rateable value, and in which the labouring class can find a home." "That a continuance of the laws is an injustice to the ratepayers of the poorer parishes, of which they have just reason to complain, more especially after the said laws have been condemned by the reports of the poor-law authorities, by committees of both Houses of Parliament, and by very many of the boards of guardians throughout the kingdom." On the motion of Mr. Pritchard, the High Bailiff of Southwark, seconded by Mr. Hodges, a deputation was appointed to wait on the Home Secretary, with the view to obtain the introduction of a bill in the present session. Other resolutions followed, and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

METROPOLITAN SEWERS COMMISSION.—The annual statement of the receipts and expenditure under the commission has just been issued, from which it appears that in February, 1851, the balance of cash in hand was £5750 9s. 11d.; and the total receipts during the year have amounted to £129,100 0s. 9d. The expenditure, as returned under the general heads, is—for works, £55,539 19s. 1d., this item including the cost of supervision and compensation for damages. The cost of surveys has been £6332 19s. 9d.; management, £16,430 9s. 2d.; loans, £10,042 10s. 2d.; contingencies, £2749 1s. 1d.; total payments, £131,494 19s. 5d.; and balance in hand, £355 11s. 3d. Notwithstanding the disbursement of this large sum, the commission, partly from its constitution, and partly from the fact of its rating powers having been limited to 31. in the pound, has been unable to commence the formation of that general drainage system about which so much was said eighteen months ago. The Thames remains as much polluted as ever, and is becoming even more so. The careful abolition of cesspools and formation of drains must tend to convert into a perfect Cocyts that which might at least be an inoffensive, if not a perfectly clear stream. The present commission expires in August next.

On Wednesday night, at a crowded meeting held at the London Tavern, resolutions and petitions to Parliament against the proposed enrolment of the militia were adopted, after the expression by several of the speakers of a very strong condemnation of the proposed armament, which they regarded as calculated to encourage vague and groundless apprehensions at home, and to create irritation and distrust among neighbouring nations.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The school attached to the St John's Episcopal Chapel, London-road, Southwark, held its anniversary on Wednesday. It was established about seventeen years ago, in the outskirts of the parish of St. George the Martyr, by the Rev. John Hawtrey, at that time the incumbent of the chapel. For some years afterwards it was the only school of the kind in the parish, and, in fact, in that neighbourhood. During its term of existence nearly 2000 children have been upon its books, and have received instruction for periods varying from a few months to eight or ten years. Nineteen of its teachers have risen to that office from being pupils, and four of the teachers have become clergymen of the Church of England; a fifth took high honours at Trinity College, Cambridge; and another, last year, obtained a degree, and passed a first-class examination at University College, London; while seven others have become schoolmasters and Scripture readers. The number at present in the school is 240; and the number admitted during the last year was 87. It has a lending library of religious books for the children. The examination upon the anniversary in question, which proved exceedingly gratifying both to the examiners and all who were present, was conducted by the Rev. W. Curling, M.A., Chaplain of St. Saviour's, Southwark, the morning preacher of the chapel, and the Rev. H. A. Paul, curate of St. George the Martyr, evening preacher. At the conclusion, after a brief exhortation from the Rev. Mr. Curling, the reward books were delivered, and the proceedings terminated.

MEETING OF OMNIBUS SERVANTS.—A midnight meeting of the persons connected with the public carriages of the metropolis took place on Wednesday evening, or, rather, early on Thursday morning, at the Parthenon-rooms, St. Martin's-lane, for the purpose of protesting against what they consider to be the hardship of their condition, arising from what they allege to be the capricious and tyrannical conduct of their masters. At half-past twelve o'clock, Mr. William Tait, an omnibus driver, was called to the chair. Resolutions in accordance with the objects of the meeting were passed amidst great uproar, occasioned by the interruption of a party in the room who were opposed to the views of the majority.

LAMENTABLE AFFAIR.—Last week the body of a poor woman of the name of Stone was found lying upon the floor of an apartment in a house in Dean-street, Westminster. It was supposed she had been dead seven or eight days. On the mantel-piece were two bottles marked "poison," and in the stomach of the deceased was found about an ounce of laudanum. She had been in the habit for two years of going to the churchyard and weeping over the grave of her husband. In the room the following letter was found:—"To save trouble, Mrs. Ann Stone came by her death by a draught of laudanum, no one knowing that she did take it, as she is a total stranger in the house she is in. Every effort she has made to obtain an honest living failed her. She has the presumption to throw her soul into the presence of the Almighty, and she fervently prays that God will have mercy on her soul. Good Christians, do not allow a number of persons to look on my unfortunate body. I have performed all the offices that are requisite; the body is quite ready for the coffin." She then states that she may be buried in the same grave with her husband, and expresses a fear that the new Victoria-street may destroy it. She concludes, "If I could have died on my husband's grave-stone, I would have done so."

CARDINAL WISEMAN'S "LENIENT INDULT."—A document so called was read on Sunday in all the Roman Catholic churches and chapels in London, in which it is stated that the Pope has issued encyclical letters, granting a jubilee or period of special devotion to be held during the month of March, on account of the many calamities which beset the Church and society. "Some of them," writes the Cardinal, "such as the unceasing efforts made on the Continent to overthrow civil rule and social order, the prevalence of dark conspiracies, the habitual contempt of law and authority, may not seem to affect us directly; but when we consider how invariably these attempts are leagued with the religion and contempt of its holy institutions and rebellion again its jurisdiction, we cannot refuse to sympathise with our holy father when he bewails their existence." In the concluding portion the Cardinal announces "that it is our intention, with the Divine assistance, to hold in the course of this year our provincial synod."

FIRE IN PIMLICO.—On Tuesday afternoon a fire of a most destructive character broke out in the stores of Mr. Watling, a pork-dealer, in Victoria-road, Pimlico, which resulted in the complete destruction of the premises. The premises were only partially insured. The damage is estimated at £1000.

MORTALITY IN LONDON HOSPITALS, ASYLUMS, AND WORKHOUSES.—From official returns, it appears that in 1851 eleven of the general hospitals of London had 2763 resident patients, and that 2266 deaths took place in the year; the mortality on the population was, therefore, more than 82 per cent. The patients only remained, on an average, 34 days in hospital; 29,857 passed through the wards; and the mortality was, therefore, 7·59 per cent in the 34 days. About 92 in 100 who enter leave the London hospitals alive. The average number of lunatics in twenty asylums was 3748; the deaths in the year 1851 were 394; the annual rate of mortality was, therefore, 10·1 per cent. But they remained 1·68 years in these asylums; and only 233 were discharged recovered, relieved, unrelied, or dead; consequently 17 64 in 100 cases terminate fatally, and of 100 who enter, 82·36 leave the asylums alive. In the fever hospital there were 11·37 deaths to 100 cases under treatment on an average of 34 days, which implies that the rate of mortality was 10·3 deaths annually to every 100 patients constantly resident (100 occupied beds). In the consumption hospital 15·74 deaths occurred in 100 cases under treatment about 76 days; the rate of mortality implies, therefore, that among a population consisting exclusively of persons labouring under consumption, the mortality would be 75·56 per cent annually, as represented by hospital experience. All the cases of illness in the army, slight as well as severe, are treated in the military hospitals; to the civil hospital only cases of some severity are admitted; the mortality is, therefore, very different. Some of the differences in the mortality of other hospitals arise from the same cause; others are accidental.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births during the week ending on last Saturday, in the metropolitan districts, were—boys, 7·5; girls, 8·24; total, 1589 children. In the seven corresponding weeks of 1845-1851, the average number was 1447. The deaths registered for the week were 1072, showing an increase of 102 on the previous week, in which the number was 970. By the official report it appears that the increase in the preceding returns arises principally from diseases of the respiratory organs, which were fatal in the former week to 185 persons, in the latter to 203; phthisis, or consumption (in the tubercular class), destroyed 122 and 155 lives in the two successive weeks; while the deaths from pneumonia rose in the same period from 54 to 74, those from bronchitis decreased from 93 to 93. In connection with these facts it seems necessary to remark, that the mean weekly temperature, which in January was generally above 40 deg., and in the first week of February rose to 47 deg., declined in the second week to 38 deg., and last week it was 39 deg. d.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer was above 30 in. on Sunday, Friday, and Saturday, and the mean of the week was 29.87 in. The mean daily temperature was above the average of corresponding days in ten years on the first four days, and below it on the last three. On Tuesday the mean temperature rose to 51·1 deg., and on Friday it fell to 31·9 deg., which is more than 7 deg. below the average. The mean temperature of the week was 39·8 deg. In the former part of the week the wind blew from the west, and in the latter from the north.

The Rev. W. Cadman, minister of Park Chapel, Chelsea, was presented on Saturday last to the important living of St. George, Southwark, by the Lord Chancellor.

Messrs. Peacock and Elliott, of North Shields, on Friday week, received information by letter from the only one of the crew saved of the total loss of the *Providence* brig, belonging to them, with the master and eight hands.

The hours of six in the morning and ten in the evening are regularly rung from the spire of St. Peter's Church, Dundee, by a chime of bells, produced by the application of water-power to a complicated piece of machinery.

The amount for the relief of the surviving sufferers at Holmfirth does not fall far short of £25,000. The following list may be taken as an approximation to the amount subscribed in some of the principal towns up to Thursday week:—London, £4000; Huddersfield, £10,200; Leeds, £3656; Holmfirth, £2000; Bradford, £1500; Halifax, £1700; York, £800; Dewsbury, £260; Barnsley, £270.

We are informed (says the *Leeds Mercury*) that one of the strictest kinds of convents is about to be established in Leeds. It is said that Lady Harris, widow of the late Sir William Harris, Envoy to Abyssinia, has recently become a Roman Catholic in Edinburgh, and that she has made over all her property, and the beautiful estate of Sea Cliff in Haddingtonshire, to the Jesuits. It is understood that this lady, after performing a novitiate at an austere convent in Grenoble, France, is to found a similar institution in Leeds. Lady Harris is niece to Colonel Outram, so distinguished a British resident in Scinde.

The Rev. Charles L. Fisher, who some time since filled the post of chaplain to the Pope, but has since been officiating, conjointly with the Rev. W. S. Agar, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Lyme Regis, announced his intention, on the 18th instant, to abjure the Popish faith, and on the ensuing Sabbath to attend the parish church.

POSTAGE TO DENMARK.—A notice has been issued from the General Post-office, dated February, 1852, stating, that "on and after the 1st March next the following regulations will come into operation:—Printed British prices current, commercial lists, and courses of exchange, addressed to Denmark, may be forwarded by packet, or by private ships direct, on payment of one penny each; and similar publications, originating in Denmark, and addressed to the United Kingdom, will be delivered for one penny each, when transmitted by packet or by private ships direct. Periodical works, not of daily publication, and not allowed to pass as newspapers, addressed to Denmark, may be forwarded by packet, or by private ships direct, at reduced rates of postage, under the following conditions:—1st. The postage must be paid in advance; 2d. They must be sent without covers, or in covers open at the sides; 3d. They must be printed in the English language. The rates of postage on such works will be as follows:—Not exceeding two ounces in weight, 1d.; above two ounces and not exceeding three ounces, 6d.; above three ounces and not exceeding four oz. 8d.; and for every additional ounce up to the weight of sixteen ounces exceeding three ounces, 6d.; above three ounces and not exceeding four oz. 8d.; and for every additional ounce up to the weight of sixteen ounces exceeding four oz. 12d.; and for every additional ounce up to the weight of sixteen ounces exceeding sixteen oz. 16d." The postage on such works will be as follows:—Not exceeding two ounces in weight, 1d.; above two ounces and not exceeding three ounces, 6d.; above three ounces and not exceeding four oz. 8d.; and for every additional ounce up to the weight of sixteen ounces exceeding three ounces, 6d.; above three ounces and not exceeding four oz. 8d.; and for every additional ounce up to the weight of sixteen ounces exceeding four oz. 12d.; and for every additional ounce up to the weight of sixteen ounces exceeding sixteen oz. 16d.

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MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.  
(From our City Correspondent.)

All uncertainty regarding the formation of a new Ministry being at an end, the English funds opened on Monday with a steady appearance. Consols first quoted at 97 to 1, a rise of 1 upon the last price of the previous Saturday, but after touching 97, closed at the first quotation. Little change occurred on Tuesday, Consols momentarily touching 97, but leaving off at the previous day's price. An advance of 1 on Wednesday at the opening, was the only change during the day; and on Thursday the same quietude prevailed, 97 to 1 being the current quotation. Bank Stock is firm at 218 219, and Exchequer Bills have advanced to 60 63. India Bonds are 73. The last official list gives prices for Reduced, 97 1/2; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent., 99 1/2; Long Annuities, 7; India Stock, 260; India Bonds, 71 1/2; Exchequer Bills (large), 60 to 63 pm.; Consols for account, 97 1/2.

Business was unimportant in the Foreign funds on Monday, but the Market was tolerably supported. Peruvian touched par for Account; Spanish Five per Cents were 23 1/2; the New Deferred, 18 1/2; Venezuela, Deferred, 14 1/2; Granada, 8 1/2; Dec. Coupons, 27; ditto Deferred, 8 1/2; Mexican, 32 1/2. Steadiness, with a market rather firmly supported, was the characteristic of Tuesday's market. Ecuador quoted 4 1/2. There was not much activity on Wednesday, but the market was well maintained. Thursday was settling day, when a rise in Peru-

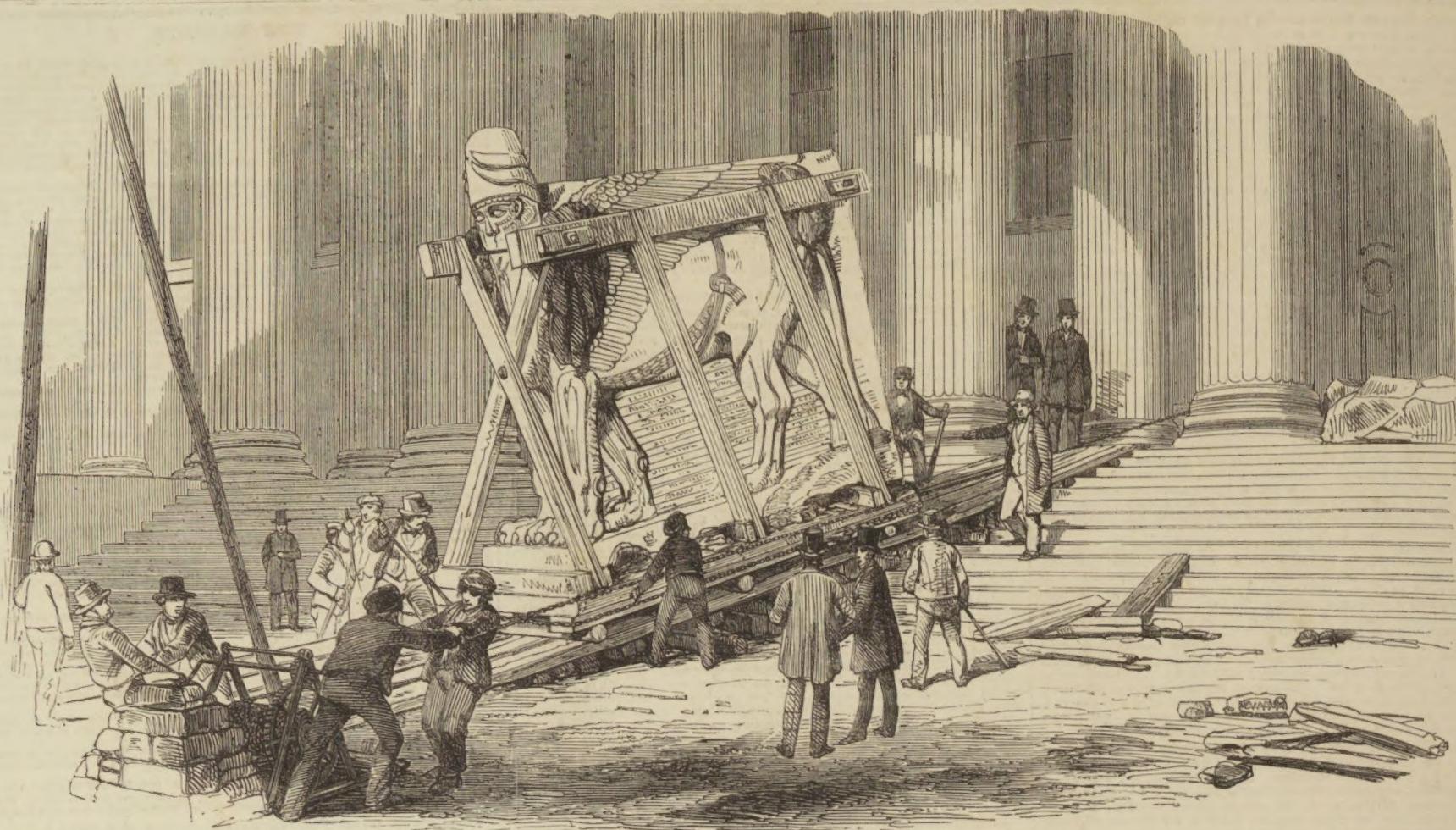
ian, Mexican, Ecuador, and Grenada Deferred was registered, the market showing much firmness. The last real prices are for Mexican Bonds, 33; Brazilian Old Bonds, 96; Ditto, Small, 97; Equador, 4 1/2; Grenada, 21; Dec. Deferred, ditto 8 1/2; Peruvian, 101; Deferred Ditto, 52; Danish Taires per Cent., 7 1/2; Portuguese Four per Cents., 32 1/2; Sardinian, 89; Spanish Five per Cents., 23 1/2; Ditto New Three per Cents., Deferred, 18 1/2; and the Committee's Certificates, 1 1/2 per cent.; Venezuela Bonds, 36 1/2; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 59; and the Four per Cent. Certificates, 92 1/2.

The Railway Market was buoyant until Thursday, when, the settling turning out rather "bulbous," prices slightly yielded. The last official list of prices is, for—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—(For Account.)—Aberdeen, 11 1/2; Caldonian, 15 1/2; Chester and Holyhead, 19 1/2; East Anglian (£25 paid), 34; Ditto (£18 paid), 2 1/2; Eastern Counties, 7 1/2; Great Northern, 18 1/2; Ditto Harwich, 8; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 67 1/2; Ditto, Fifths, 6 1/2; London and North-Western, 119; London and South-Western, 84 1/2; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 29; Midland, 57 1/2; Norfolk, 23; North British, 6 1/2; South-Eastern, 20 1/2; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 17 1/2; York and North Midland, 21 1/2.

LINED LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—(For the Account.)—Leeds and Bradford, 10; Reading, Guildford, and Irkstead, 21 1/2; South Staffordshire, 10.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—(For the Account.)—East Anglian (£25 paid), 3; G. & C. Northern, 5 per Cent., 14 1/2; Midland (Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham), 13 1/2; Oxford, Worcester, Wolverhampton (£15), 9 1/2; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, New Guaranteed, 10.



RECEPTION OF NINEVEH SCULPTURES AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

## PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

AMONGST the recent arrivals from Nimroud, the most striking and important is a colossal Lion, the weight of which is upwards of ten tons. This Lion was once a guardian at the side of a door, and it will be located in a similar position in the British Museum, in the hall dedicated to the Nineveh Sculptures.

The subject of our Engraving represents the Lion in its transit from the courtyard in front of the Museum into the building, and shows the inclined plane up which it was drawn, and the workmen busily engaged at their labour. The piece of sculpture itself was brought from the Docks on a truck drawn by eleven horses, and when in the courtyard was lifted from the carriage and placed securely on a massive framework of wood; being shored up on either side, as in our Engraving, to keep it from swaying over whilst it was being dragged to its place. This operation was skilfully performed, and the process of dragging up the incline to a level landing under the portico did not occupy more than one hour. The Lion was placed on its bed on the framework in such a manner that during its being moved it was going backwards: this was done to avoid the necessity of turning the huge mass when in the hall of the Museum, so that, in fact, it was dragged at once to the spot it was intended it should ultimately occupy, when lifted from the framework and rollers which had taken it to its resting-place. The Lion, in its general form, resembles other examples with which the public are now familiar; but we believe it is the largest monolith which has reached England from the buried city of the East.

The vessel *Apprentice* not only brought the above antiquities from Bussorah, but also a considerable quantity of ancient marbles from the same quarter for Sir John Guest.

the second of net had teeth, edged with rings, linked one with another; they were alternately of gold and white silk, that of the middle larger than the others, which diminished as they reached the upper part of the tooth. The Louis XV. body was trimmed in the same manner with blond, retained by rings of gold and silk. The head-dress was composed of bunches of gold ribbon and gold grapes. This toilet, without being overcharged with gold, may be considered as the type of the toilets of this kind. We should observe, *en passant*, that flat sleeves are not tolerated; they are longer this year than last, and also more covered with ornaments. Antique silks have just been made with large stripes, and coloured; and the richness of these splendid stuffs could hardly be increased. A few days since dresses appeared with patterns of flowers woven with gold. Unless they be covered with pearls and diamonds, as of yore, we do not think that their splendour could be increased.

The dresses ornamented with gold require head-dresses of the



PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

repented of the change. The men, particularly, could hardly be recognised. The ball toilets are remarkable for the quantity of gold and silver with which they are composed. At the President's ball, particularly, this fashion was seen in all its splendour. It is, however, a difficult thing to arrange the ornaments with taste; and we perceive, with regret, that fresh flowers and rich and airy feathers no longer find a place in toilets, or, at least, only maintain their places with gold or silver. We give a few details of some of the most graceful and most remarkable dresses at the *séances* of the *jours gras*.

Two flounces of taffeta, two petticoats of net: the first flounce, which was made of taffeta, was cut out into teeth, edged with a small gathered satin ribbon;

same, such as corn-ears, beads, gold nets, ribbons with bunches of gold, &c. Flowers are even made in the same manner. Stamens of silver are adapted to the brier rose. Silver clematis is intermingled with white or grey feathers. Head-dresses are also made with gold lace; and golden sequins are mixed with the hair, and are rolled behind with the tresses.

The new spring fashions are already absorbing attention. Are the dresses to be longer or shorter? that is the question; the bodies open or closed? But the splendour of the present hour promises much for the coming spring season.



FIRE AT TRINITY HALL, CAMBRIDGE.—(SEE PAGE 182.)